THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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TERMS:

Single copies $1 50
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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY ITEMS.

Homeopathic Medicines

At Fulton's Drug Store, Nos. 67 and 69 Fifth sts.

Remember

The great sale of Dry Goods at Barker & Co's. 59 Market street.

Wystery,

There is none about Sawyer's Barber's Soap. Try it and be convinced.

New Dry Goods

Opening every day on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.

Remember

The great sale of Dry Goods at Barker & Co's., 59 Market street.

The Sphynx—A Mystery.

Great Reduction

In all kinds of dry goods, at Dunlap, Luker & Co.'s.

Balmoral Skirts

For spring wear, at 136 Federal street, Allegheny.

Bargains in Sewing Machines.

A few first-class Sewing Machines at nearly half price, some of them being in use but a short time, at the office of

WM. SUMNER & CO.
No. 27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

Remember

The great sale of Dry Goods at Barker & Co's., 59 Market street.

Remember

The great sale of Dry Goods at Barker & Co's., 59 Market street.

The Sphynx—A Mystery.

Irish Linen,

At either wholesale or retail, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Muslins and Prints,

A full line at very low figures, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Spring and Summer

Chintzes, a good assortment very cheap, at Dunlap, Luker & Co.'s, 136 Federal street, Allegheny.

Reduction

In price of cotton goods on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Remember

The great sale of Dry Goods at Barker & Co's., 59 Market street.

Will Be Sold

At Wm. Fleming's, No. 139 Wood street, the remaining stock of Ladies' Furs, at greatly reduced prices, in order to close out. Ladies wishing to purchase should avail themselves of this favorable opportunity by calling immediately.

Late Styles.

All the late styles of Hats are now offered for sale at No. 139 Wood street. Mr. Fleming has taken great pains in selecting his stock, and is now prepared to sell at lower prices than ever.

To Get

McBride's King of Pain, the genuine article, at the lowest cash price, wholesale or retail, go to Fleming's Drug store, No. 84 Market street, where also is to be found the largest stock of patent medicines at the lowest rate. Remember the place.

Corns, Bunions,

And Diseased Nails instantaneously cured without pain or bleeding. Dr. Rendall has revisited this city, and can be consulted, as heretofore, at No. 20, Fifth street. Office hours, from 12 to 5 p. m. He can be consulted during this week. Mar2-6t.

Carpenter Jobbing Shop

Having returned after an absence of three years in the army, I have re-opened my shop for all sorts of jobbing in the carpenter line, at the old stand, Virgin Alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry Alley. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

WILLIAM FORNEY.

Closing Out

Of spring and winter Dry Goods. Merinoes, Wool De Laines, Plaid Flannels, Blankets, Cloths, Cassimeres, &c. The entire stock marked down to less than cost. Persons in want of anything in the line of dry goods, would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing. Remember the place, Dunlap, Luker & Co.'s, 136 Federal street, Allegheny.

Fifty Large Building Lots in East Liberty

Adjoining the residence of D. K. Coon, Esq., near East Liberty Station, are to be sold on the premises next Monday afternoon, by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer. No property more advantageously located in this desirable neighborhood, with its almost hourly communication with the city, is now on the market for sale.

Thomas W. Farry & Co.,

Practical Slate Roofers, and Dealers in American Slate of various colors. Office at Alexander Laughlin's near the Water Works Pittsburgh, Pa. Residence, No. 79 Pike street. Orders promptly attended to. All work warranted water proof. Repairing done on the shortest notice. Any person in the habit of having repairs, provided the roof is not abused after. It is put on.

Pearls and Rubies.

White teeth cropping from out of ridges of ruby, a breath spicy as the airs from Araby the Blest. Who can resist such fascinations To realize them, to perpetuate them, to make the mouth a casket of pearls and rubies, and every sigh a gush of fragrance, all you have to do, fair ladies, is to use that matchless vegetable production, Fragrant Sozodont.

Fall and Winter Goods.

It is with great pleasure we call the attention of our readers to the superb stock of Fall and Winter Goods just received by Mr. John Weier, Merchant Tailor, No. 84 Federal street, Allegheny. His stock embraces some of the most beautiful Cloths, Cassimeres, Overcoatings and Vestings ever brought to the western market. His assortment of Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shirts, Drawers, Collars Neck Ties, Handkerchiefs, &c., can not be surpassed east or west. A large stock of ready made Pants, Coats, Vests and Overcoats, will also be found at his establishment. Persons in want of anything in the clothing line should not fail to give Mr. Weier a call.

A Broken Down System.

There is a disease to which the doctors give many names, but which few of them understand. It is simply weakness—a breaking down of the vital forces. Whatever its causes (and they are innumerable), its symptoms are in the main the same. Among the most prominent are extreme lassitude, loss of appetite, loss of flesh, and great mental depression. Indigestion and a Stomach Cough are also frequently concomitants of this distressing state of body and mind. The common remark in relation to persons in such a condition is, that they are consumptive. Now, what these unfortunates really want, is *vigor—vital strength*, and as certainly as dawn succeeds darkness they can recuperate their systems and regain perfect health by resorting to Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters. It is as clear that a life-reviving Tonic is required in such cases, as that the dying flame of an empty lamp requires to be revived with a new supply of oil. Perfectly pure and innocuous, containing nothing but the most genial vegetable extracts, and combining the tonic properties of a stomachic, as alterative, and a genial invigorant. Hostetter's Bitters are suitable to all constitutions, and are as applicable to the diseases and disabilities of the feebler sex as to those of men.

Hostetter's Bitters

Are sold wholesale and retail at very low rates at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond and Fourth street.

From the Rio Grande.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The steamer George Greenwell, from New Orleans, has arrived. Among her passengers was General George Dodge, chief quartermaster of the Department of the Rio Grande.

VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, March 8, 1866.

SENATE.

Mr. Bigham read in place, an act to incorporate the Homeopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital of Pittsburgh; also a supplement to an act incorporating the Jones Ferry Company.

Mr. Hoge, an act incorporating the Franklin Exchange Hotel Company, of Franklin.

Mr. Graham, an act relative to the Sharpsburg and Lawrenceville Bridge Company in Allegheny county; also, one incorporating the Saving and Marine Insurance Company of Pittsburgh; also, an act relating to the fees of physicians on post-mortem examinations, in Allegheny county.

Mr. Browne, an act relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors. Mr. Champney's, a supplement to an act relative to the acknowledgment of deeds; made out on the slate and passed finally.

Mr. Lowry called up an act authorizing the Erie and Allegheny Railroad Company to purchase the Erie and Waterford Plankroad, and to extend it to the Allegheny river; the bill was amended by striking out the third and fifth sections, and passed finally.

Mr. Graham read in place, a further supplement to an act incorporating the Monongahela Water Company; passed, finally.

Mr. Connell called up an act to increase the salary of the Governor, after the term of the present one expires, to six thousand dollars; passed finally.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

This being the day to consider bills on the public calender, the following were passed:

A supplement to the School Act to provide for the maintenance and education of the orphan children, brothers and sisters of deceased soldiers and sailors; an act to authorize the proper authorities of the several counties and boroughs of this Commonwealth to settle and compromise claims and suits arising out of their subscriptions to the stock of railroad corporations; an act to authorize the Courts of Common Pleas to adjust the indebtedness of new and old townships and boroughs. These bills consumed both morning and afternoon sessions.

Adjourned.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

FURTHER FENIAN ARRESTS MADE.

Revolution Broken Out in Romania.

STATE OF THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The steamer Java, from Liverpool on the 24th, and Queenstown on the 25th of February, arrived this morning with three days later news.

Baring Brothers quote bar silver at 5eld, and dollars at 4eld; Eagle, 76@2d.

American Securities—Baring says this week there has been a steady demand for 5-20 bonds which leave off at the highest price which they have touched for some time, 68@69¾. Business has also been done in Erie shares at 52¾@53; Illinois Central 76¾@76¾. Nothing doing in other American securities.

Liverpool, Feb. 24.—Cotton—Sales to-day of 6,000 bales, including 1,500 for speculation and export. The market is very dull and easier. Breadstuffs quiet and without change. Provisions continue quiet at yesterday's prices.

London, Feb. 24.—Consols closed this afternoon at 87¾@87¾; United States Five-Twenties at 69¾@69¾; Illinois Central at 76¾@77; Erie at 53¾@53¾.

London, Feb. 25.—Further arrests of Fenians were made yesterday. A box of grenades and Orsini shells have been seized in Dublin.

Paris, Feb. 24.—The bourse is flat, rentes close 69 francs.

London, Feb. 25.—A revolution has broken out in Romania. Prince Cousea was taken prisoner by the army and forced to sign his abdication. The legislature unanimously proclaimed the Count of Flanders Hospodar, amidst general satisfaction. Much excitement prevails in the neighboring principal cities.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase in bullion of £326,821.

The quotations of Cotton given are: New Orleans 29¼c for Fair, and 18½c for Middling. Mobile—29¼c for Fair, and 18½c for Middling. Upland—29¼c for Fair, and 18½c for Middling. On Friday the advance in cotton which is reported in these quotations. The sales amounted to about 8,000 bales. The stock on hand is estimated at 418,000 bales, of which 214,650 bales are American, Breadstuffs are dull and unchanged. Wheat—In limited demand.

London, March 8.—Wheat slow of sale; American, 48@48s; Red, 46@48. Flour scarce, at 26@28s. Corn firm. Sugar firmer, and 6d@6d above the lowest point. Coffee firm. Beef very firm, and New partially, 2s 6d dearer. Pork—There is no American in the market. Holders of American Bacon demand an advance, and prices tend upwards. Butter quiet and steady. Petroleum dull, at 2s 2d@2s 3d for Refined, per gallon.

ADVICES FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Louisiana Municipal Elections Ordered.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BELIZE AND NEW ORLEANS.

Longstreet and Dick Taylor.

NEW ORLEANS, March 7.—Cotton unsettled and irregular. Sales of two thousand bales. To-day's receipts amount to two thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine bales. Middling nominal, at 44¼@45c. Gold, 1,31¾. Star ling, 1,42

Gov. Wells issued a proclamation ordering municipal elections on the 12th.

Mr. Carr, of Belize, Honduras, is here to endeavor to open regular steam communication between that port and New Orleans.

Gov. Wells, in his address to the Belize Legislature, recommends official aid to the undertaking.

On the 12th inst. daily passenger trains will run on the Jackson Railroad, making close connection with the roads above mentioned.

President Waskom notifies the stockholders of the Southern Pacific Railroad, that one half of their subscriptions must be paid by the 15th of April, and the balance by the 15th of June next, or they will be forever bound.

General Joe. Longstreet has been elected president of the Great Southern and Western Life and Accident Insurance Company, just established here.

Cotton has leased from the State the new canal connecting the upper part of New Orleans with Lake Ponchartrain, for seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, payable in annual instalments.

Gen. W. F. Benton, the new Collector of Internal Revenue here, has arrived.

MEMENTO MANIA STILL CONTINUES.

REORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED STATES JUDICIARY.

Immense Fenian Mass Meeting.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The mania for destroying the various articles of furniture in the executive mansion for the purpose of securing mementoes, still seems to be unabated. A man and a woman were yesterday arrested for cutting the curtain in the east room, and taken before the Superintendent of Police, who held them for further investigation.

The *World's* Washington special says: The Senate Judiciary Committee, yesterday, considered at length the bill for reorganizing the Judiciary of the United States. It will be completed at the next meeting and report it at once to the Senate. It is the intention of the committee to urge the matter to a speedy consideration.

The Senate Naval Committee has under consideration, yesterday, several important matters relating to the Naval service, but adjourned without coming to any determination. The bill for increasing the pay of the Navy will be taken up at their next meeting. There will also be referred to the Committee on this project, and that is that there should be something done at once for the Navy officers.

The Fenians held an immense mass meeting in Washington, last evening.

Difficulty with Maximillian's Belgian Troops—War with the United States.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Late Mexican advices state that the Belgian troops refused to fight under the Imperial General Mendez, who ordered to take prisoners all Liberals found with arms in their hands, and to shoot them as a retaliation or not. Bazaine wanted to have one-fifth of the offenders shot, but the Empress interfered in their behalf.

The Belgians say they are willing to go home in disgrace but won't fight under Mendez.

Bazaine is said to have intimated he thought there must be war with the United States. Heavy detachments of troops have been sent to Queretero.

A Paris Pays newspaper has been suspended for exposing the falsity of the assertions of the French newspapers in Mexico.

The Steamship Jura.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The steamship Jura will be up at 8:00 this morning.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Debate on the Neutrality Laws.

CATTLE PLAGUE INCREASING.

Peruvian Iron-Clad Huascar at Brest.

THE AMERICAN BANQUET IN LONDON.

Meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Co.

NEW YORK, March 8, 1866.—We have the following additional foreign news by the steamer Jura:

The House of Commons voted six thousand pounds a year and a dowry of thirty thousand pounds a year to the Princess Helena, fifteen thousand pounds a year to Prince Alfred, and the erection of a monument to Lord Palmerston, in Westminster Abbey, on the 23d.

In the House of Commons Lord Gladstone said that no recent communication had taken place with the United States, relative to the joint squadron on the coast of Cuba, to stop the slave trade.

Lord Labouchire called attention to the neutrality laws, and argued that the interests of humanity required their revision, and cited cases of Confederate privateers as evidence.

After some debate the Attorne General admitted that the subject was of considerable importance, but he defended the course of the British Government, and trusted the American people would see ultimately that it was only desirous of maintaining peace. The government had no objection; in fact advised Mr. Adams of its willingness to consider the question with the American Government, with a view to rendering the law as effective as possible. Mr. Watkin asked if the Government had made any representations to the American Government relative to the Fenian proceedings in America.

Mr. Gladstone regretted that the subject had been brought up. The Government had no knowledge of any proceedings to justify them in making representations to the American Government. He believed public opinion condemned the movement. We would be unjustified to remonstrate so long as no public act was committed, amounting to a breach of the neutrality laws.

The Irish police continue actively to arrest suspected Fenians, and troops continue to be sent to Ireland.

The cattle plague is still increasing. The latest weekly return gives 13,000 cases, and is the largest yet. The army and navy returns show no increase of virulent action.

The Peruvian iron clad, Huscar, remained at Brest under surveillance of the authorities.

A captain of an English vessel was imprisoned for a week, supposed to have furnished arms and amunition to the Huscar.

The banks in France, Prussia and Italy have all reduced their rates of discount.

The Prussian government suddenly closed their chambers, on the plea that the proceedings of the deputies in the opposition government tend to words and strife. This action was quite unexpected. President Grabon expressed a hope that the people would stand by the representatives and Constitution.

The American banquet in London, on the 22d, in honor of Washington's birthday, was attended by about two hundred ladies and gentlemen, among them Freeman Morse, Consul at London, presided. Among the guests were Minister Adams, Secretary of Legation; Hon. George Bancroft, late United States Minister to the League; Prof. Goldwin Smith, Cyrus Field, &c. Letters of regret were read from Bright and other distinguished men. The usual toasts and sentiments were drank. Mr. Adams confined his speech to a brief expression of thanks and patriotic aspirations.

An extraordinary meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was held on March the 8th, to receive the explanations of the arrangements of the contractors and others, for the laying of the Cable during the present year.

RETURN OF COV. MORTON.

PASTORATE OF ARCHBISHOP CULLEN.

Rupture Between Russia and the Pontifical Government

THE CONFEDERATES IN MEXICO. &c., &c., &c.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Gov. Morton, of Indiana, returned from Paris, yesterday, by the steamer City of New York. He is still suffering from rheumatism, but is not confined to his bed.

Mr. Lamar, it is reported, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment and $25,000 fine for cotton frauds.

The following *Pastorate* from Archbishop Cullen, was read in the Dublin churches, February 18th:

"This Brotherhood, or Society, so far from promoting the interests of our country, only tends to aggravate its evils, checking business, increasing poverty, and playing into the hands of our enemies, as appears from the rejoicings of their press, and giving strength to all our enemies in America. Some Head Centres and leaders of Fenianism are enriched by means believed to be unjustly and good faith of our countrymen; they have been raised to a position in which they can live splendidly, and surround themselves with the state and pomp of princes and nobles. But the people rise in Ireland. Here those who have let themselves be duped by the agents of the Brotherhood, are left to suffer without employment or money, reduced to the greatest difficulties, and even to a state of destitution. Bound up for a while with foolish hopes and fallacious promises, they have been used as mere tools to excite a popular feeling in favor of an organization in America, for our poor countrymen, in the light of events and wonderful revolutionary movements were impending in Ireland, and thus induce them to part more freely with their money. Such bad leaders were themselves enlisted in America, their unhappy agents in Ireland, having become victims of spies and informers, were brought before public tribunals and condemned to a long and miserable existence among felons, and all the horrors of penal servitude. The moral effects of Fenianism have been most deplorable.

The London *Times* of February 13th, says: There is reason for believing that small arms of superior manufacture have been sold in extraordinary numbers recently. Any firm in the City of London, and that fresh consignments have been disposed of as many as eight hundred and thousands of the kind mentioned, and have in their possession three thousand more. The barrels are supposed to be of Austrian manufacture, and were originally fabricated for confederate service during the American civil war, but that they only conjecture. One of the gun barrels has been taken to the Mansion House on Saturday with a view to an application for a summons against the parties sending them, on the ground that they do not bear the proof or brand of either London or Birmingham, which is essential.

Considerable excitement is caused by a speech of Mr. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer, made in reply to Mr. Watkins. In referring to the Fenian Government, he said: "I answer that I have not made any representations; we have not been applied to on the subject that has taken place there, but we have had no cause which would have justified us in making representations to the United States upon the subject. For God's sake, let us, who are anxious, and justly anxious, to maintain our own country as a sanctuary against every undue and doubtful act, be careful how we ourselves, by want of time, forbearance, and toleration, in judging of the proceedings of Governments of other countries. We have not made any representations to the United States Government. Had we had facts of a nature that would have justified such a course, I need not say that we should have taken it.

The *Times*, of February 22d, says private letters from Rome to the 14th inst. announce the official rupture of the relations of Russia with the Pontifical Government. A circular, addressed to the Russian agents, announced a note from Prince Gortschakoff, who refuses to disavow the language uttered by Baron De Meyrendorff in an audience he had with the Holy Father on the occasion of the Christmas festivities. Russia will merely retain an unrecognized agent at Rome.

The *Paris*, of February 19th, says it is rumored that at the Cabinet Council recently held in Washington, Mr. Seward presented the draft of a despatch to the effect that the Emperor Maximilian's most conciliatory intentions towards France, and intimating the readiness of the United States to proclaim their neutrality in Mexico, subject to certain conditions.

Vera Cruz letters of Feb. 22d, state that yesterday a dispatch was received from Mexico announcing that the Emperor Maximilian had signed the issuing and making of legal tender, of $20,000,000 of Imperial paper currency. Also, that there is no doubt that the Confederates in Mexico are engaging in some sort of movement of no small importance, and no matter under what banner or with which party they take up arms, they will certainly fight on the side which offers the least money, not be particularly scrupulous about obeying any orders inconsistent with their own desires. True they mean to fight where there is money to be made, not gratuitously at this time, that they take the field. Today Vera Cruz is alive with Confederate Americans. Parties of them have disappeared within the last few days.

The Pennsylvania Union State Convention, which met yesterday at Harrisburg, nominated Gen. John W. Geary on the first ballot, and adopted a resolution declaring in favor of reconstruction belongs to Congress; that the national faith be pledged for the payment of the public debt and protection to freedmen; praising Governor Curtin and Senator Stanton, and requesting Senator Cowan to resign.

Fenian Meeting in Brooklyn—The Cuban Murderers.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Fenians assembled in mass meeting last evening in Brooklyn, and adopted resolutions requesting the conferring of belligerent rights on the Irish Republic by the United States government.

The District Attorney of Kings county has determined to appeal to the Court of Appeals in Albany from the decision of the general term of the Supreme Court, granting a writ of habeas for the judgment of the Over and Terminer in the case of Pellicier and Gonzales, and has notified the respective counsel that he will move the case for argument on the fourth Tuesday of this month.

INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Pamphlet of General Meigs.

CASES BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT.

Internal Revenue Decision.

EXCITEMENT AT MONTREAL.

Militia Under Arms.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Two delegations called on the President to-day—one from Louisiana and the other from Kentucky. Each represented their State as recovering steadily from the shock of rebellion. The Louisiana delegation spoke encouragingly of the loyal condition of that State. The interview was merely conversational.

Ex-Gov. Graham, of North Carolina, has, it is said, sent a note to the Committee on Reconstruction asking that in the examination of witnesses respecting the affairs of that state, he may have an opportunity of cross-examining them.

Gen. Meigs has issued another pamphlet containing the names of soldiers, victims of the rebellion, buried in the National Cemetery at Alexandria, Virginia. The total number of interments are three thousand three hundred and seventy-two white, and two hundred and twenty-nine colored; total three thousand six hundred and one. Well kept gravel walks surrounds the grounds, the graves have been sodded.

The cases now on argument before the Supreme Court, involving the Constitutionality of the military commissions of Milligan, Bowles, and Horsey, petitioners, attract large audiences, both from the interest of the subject and the eminent counsel engaged.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in reply to a letter in relation to stamp duty on subscription paper, where subscribers each agree to take stock in a railroad company, has decided that such subscriptions, unless the sum subscribed is paid when the list is signed, is held to create a promise to pay a certain sum of money, and therefore each person signing a name and not paying his subscription at the time, should affix a cancel stamp appropriate to the promissory amount subscribed. If a person signs the list and pays his subscription at the same time, the signing the paper would be a mere memorandum, and as such would not be subject to stamp duty. If the subscription list is made in such a form as that the subscribers bind themselves to pay only in the event of a certain amount being raised, then each signature is liable to the security and receipt stamp, as such is subject to a stamp duty of five cents, but if each signer agrees to pay unconditionally, then each creates new notes, subject to thirty cents for each subscription.

Fifth, That the Constitutional amendment which was proposed here by the senator from Illinois, Mr. Trumbull, and reported by the Senator from Illinois, Mr. Trumbull, adopted by Congress and ratified by the people, was never understood by any man in the Senate or House of Representatives, or by the public press of the country, as conferring upon Congress the right to force the suffrage on any State of the Union. I say further, that if it had been supposed that it gave that right it would never have passed Congress or received the sanction of the States. I will say, sir, that I think, beyond doubt or question, it clothed Congress with ample and full power to protect the civil rights and immunities of every emancipated slave in the country; that that slave is as free as I am; that the child emancipated in his family never did in this country carry with it the right of suffrage or the right to hold office. A man may be a citizen and not have the right of suffrage. There are men in Massachusetts who have been citizens for forty years and have not the right of suffrage today.

Mr. Yates—Was it understood at the time of the passage of the amendment that it would confer civil rights?

Mr. Wilson—I supposed it did give Congress ample powers to make these men as free as the non-voting white people of that State; as free as women and children, or persons who had not the right of suffrage. But I did not understand them, and I do not believe now, that it gave Congress the power to clothe these people with the right of suffrage, or the right to hold office.

Mr. Yates—Suppose I do not deny the proposition of the Senator, I will put this question to him, I do not deny the power of the States to regulate suffrage by any means or to decide upon the qualifications who shall have the vote, to devise and to make rules and regulations.

It is the duty of the States to regulate this right, but they cannot destroy it, and I ask the senator to say whether or not he believes it in the power of the State of Massachusetts or of South Carolina, in simply regulating the right of suffrage to deprive the citizens of a State of the right to vote altogether.

Mr. Wilson—I answer that right or wrong, the States do not possess the power to do it.

Mr. Yates—That is not the question.

Mr. Wilson—The Senator may say that it is not right, that it ought not to be done. I believe it ought not to be done. I voted against an amendment to the State Constitution, requiring the qualification of reading and writing.

Mr. Yates—I ask if this proposed amendment does not allow the rebel States to exclude the freedmen from voting.

Mr. Wilson—I have never read, or heard, or seen anything that convinced me that the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment gave the Congress of the United States any power to regulate suffrage in any State.

Mr. Yates—I desire to know whether by the pending amendment, South Carolina or any other State cannot disenfranchise them entirely.

Mr. Wilson—I may answer the Senator simply by saying that I think this amendment leaves the matter to the States, precisely where it is now. There is no implications in it, no compromise in it, no surrender of any power of the Government.

Mr. Yates—The position I assume is this: That before the adoption of the Constitutional amendment the States, under the State Constitution and under the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, to disfranchise the colored people. Colored men were considered a part of the basis of the people, not part of the sovereignty; but, Sir, by the Constitutional amendment, they are free. Now, the question is, whether with this amendment adopted by the States, we will put into this amendment a new amendment, by which these States may disfranchise these persons altogether.

Mr. Wilson in reply to Mr. Yates, read from the opinions of Attorney General Bates, that political rights and political power were essentially different, that the former belonged to all citizens alike, and were in the very home and nature of citizenship, but the latter does not belong to all citizens alike. Mr. Wilson continued his speech at some length.

The Senate at 4 o'clock went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned, having previously agreed to that a vote should be taken to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

HOUSE.

Mr. Morrill made a speech in favor of the amendment.

Mr. Wilson approved the pending measure, but considered it inadequate. He opposed the forcing of universal suffrage upon the States by positive law. But let there be four or five or six cases of dissension, and universal suffrage triumphs peaceably, he believed too, if this measure was in the Constitution it would bring suffrage to the black men in this country within a few years, and that when suffrage did come under these circumstances, it would, in the language of Mr. Lincoln, come to stay; it would be fixed forever in the policy of the country. Believing this, I must give my vote for the measure.

Mr. Wilson was discussing the various propositions, on the subject of representation, now before the House, when the hour of 2 o'clock arrived, requiring the Committee of the Whole to rise.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate bill to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish the means of their vindication, which had been postponed up to this day.

Mr. Broomall spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. Brigham offered an amendment to the pending motion to recommit with instructions that the amendment proposes to strike out the words, "and there shall be no discrimination in civil rights," from the first section, and also to strike out the second section of the bill, and authorizing criminal proceedings, and in non thereof, to give to all citizens of the United States injured by a denial or violation of any of their rights, such remedy as is vested by this act, the right of action in the United States Court, with double costs in all cases of damage, without regard to the amount of damage.

Mr. Raymond made a speech in favor of his substitute for the bill, declaring the freedmen citizens.

Mr. Wilson replied that in his opening remarks on reporting the bill, he had distinctly averred that Congress derived power from the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery and conferring on Congress an express delegation of authority; but he based it also on the broader ground that these people, being entitled to certain fundamental rights the United States, were entitled to be protected in those rights, and that the power thus to protect them was necessarily implied from the entire body of the Constitution.

Mr. Delano remarked that the duty of the Government rested on its powers, and that the duty of Congress rested on its Constitutional privileges. The powers of Congress were specific powers, and beyond those specific powers Congress could not go without violating the Constitution. He could not see how he could sustain this bill. He thought that the best way to attain his end was to refer it to the Constitutional amendment reported by his colleague.

Mr. Bigham moved to postpone it to April next, as the Constitutional amendment was now a part of the fundamental law. The principles embodied in this bill would, if carried to their logical consequences, endanger the liberties of the country.

Mr. Delano spoke against the bill, which he thought Congress had no power to pass.

Mr. Kerr then spoke in opposition to the bill on constitutional grounds.

Mr. Wilson then withdrew the motion to recommit, in order for an amendment, which was, to insert the words, "nor for refusing to perform any act on the ground that it would be inconsistent with this act." He then renewed the motion to recommit, and moved the previous question, which was seconded. This gave Mr. Wilson the right to close the debate, and he accordingly did so. The bill then went over till to-morrow.

Mr. Patterson introduced a bill for the transfer of the Smithsonian Library. Referred.

Mr. Cragin on leave introduced a bill to pay certain monies to the Chippewa, Chocta and Pottawatamie Indians in Michigan, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Windom presented a petition of certain citizens of Minnesota, praying for redress for damages committed by certain Sioux in Dakota Indians, in said States, in the year 1863.

The House then adjourned.

The Trial of Col. Baker—Case of McKenna and Rogers—Mexican Bonds.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The *Commercial's* special says: The trial of Detective Baker came up to-day, on the second indictment, charging him with felonious assault on Mrs. Cobb, but was postponed until the 26th day of April.

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The *Times'* special says: The House Committee on Foreign Relations, have determined to hear the arguments in behalf of the joint resolution guaranteeing the payment of the Mexican Bonds.

White and Colored Males in Tennessee

WASHINGTON CITY, March 8.—Representative Boutwell to-day made a report from the Committee on Reconstruction, signed by himself and Representative Washburne, of Illinois, in which they state that the colored people of Tennessee are undoubtedly loyal, and half of the white people disloyal. East Tennessee is strongly loyal, and Middle and Western Tennessee disloyal. There are about 120,000 white males of the voting age, and 80,000 colored males of the voting age in the State, making in all 200,000 of the voting population. The exclusion of seven-tenths. They propose an amendment to the proposition fixing another condition for the admission of Tennessee, that in conformity with the elective franchise, no distinction shall be made as to race or color.

Destructive Fire at Titusville.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., March 8.—A destructive fire broke out last evening in the stable of J. V. Kibbie, on Franklin street, and spread with great fury east to Main and south to Water street, destroying the entire block, fifteen buildings in number, among which was the Mansion House.

The building's burned consisted mostly of clothing, grocery, shoe stores and liver stables. Loss estimated at one hundred thousand dollars, and insurance for less than twenty-five thousand dollars.

Excitement at Montreal—Fe an Invasion Expected.

MONTREAL, March 8.—Great excitement prevails here. The morning papers state that last night orders were received by the military authorities to call out ten thousand volunteers within twenty-four hours. Guards have been stationed at all the armories and everything put in a state of defense for any emergency that may arise.

American Fishermen Warned.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 8.—The Lieut.-Governor of this province has issued a proclamation, warning American Fishermen off from the inshore fishing grounds, after the 17th instant.

Death of Judge Fitch James Mathews

DAYTON, March 8.—Judge Fitch James Mathews, formerly Judge of the Superior Court at this place, died at his residence in this city, at seven o'clock this evening.

Death of a Prominent Business Man.

HAMILTON, O. W., March 8.—W. P. McLaran, one of the oldest, and most prominent business men of this city, died last night.

River and Weather at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE March 8.—River still falling, with seven feet eight inches in the channel. The weather is cloudy and moderate.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Meeting of Allegheny Councils.

A regular meeting of Allegheny Councils was held on Thursday evening, March 8th.

In Select, present: Messrs. Drum, Hall, Huckenstein, Irwin, Myler, Patterson, A. D. Smith, J. B. Smith, C. Smith, Thomas, and President McMiner.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Mr. C. C. Smith presented the petition of certain parties who had been employed to make repairs on the steamer General Grant, and also on the engine house, but who, under a lisap prehension, had not received their orders from the proper authorities. They ask payment of their bills, however, as just and equitable. The matter was referred to the committee to whom was referred the petition mentioned in their charter and supplements. Referred to the Committee on Street Railways.

Mr. A. D. Smith offered a resolution calling upon all persons who have held city offices, under the appointment of the Councils, and who are not now in office, to give up any book, contract, or other papers belonging to the city, now in their possession. Adopted.

Mr. Patterson offered an ordinance changing the place of holding elections in the Second Precinct of the Fourth ward, to the house of Robert Gordon, corner of Chestnut and Main streets. Adopted.

Mr. Patterson submitted the opinion of the City Solicitor, in reference to whether the city can collect from the lessees or property holders on Marion avenue, the cost of grading and paving said street—the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company having already graded and paved said street under an agreement with the city. The Solicitor decides that, inasmuch as the work has been done at the expense of the Railway Company, the city has no claim against the property holders, and of course cannot collect anything. Referred to Committee on Streets.

The resignation of Mr. McConnigle, as City Assessor, was read and accepted.

Mr. Myler offered the ordinance presented at a former meeting, providing for boarding houses in which frame dwellings may be erected. His reason for this was, that if this ordinance passed, it would satisfy the wishes of those who complained of the repeal of the frame law ordinance, and render the special election unnecessary. If the election was held, it was certain that Councils would be instructed to repeal the ordinance altogether, and thus throw open the door for the erection of wooden buildings all over the city.

The ordinance was discussed at some length, and on motion was defeated.

On motion, adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.—Present: Messrs. Campbell, Cunningham, Faulhaber, Heckadorn, Mc Graw, Meyer, Miller, McFeel, McBride, Reed and President Benay.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Fetterhoff presented a petition for the proper grading and paving of Pike street and Church Alley. Read and referred to the Committee on Streets.

Mr. Kerr then spoke in opposition to the bill on constitutional grounds.

Mr. Wilson then withdrew the motion to recommit, in order for an amendment, which was, to insert the words, "nor for refusing to perform any act on the ground that it would be inconsistent with this act." He then renewed the motion to recommit, and moved the previous question, which was seconded. This gave Mr. Wilson the right to close the debate, and he accordingly did so. The bill then went over till to-morrow.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1866.

FOR GOVERNOR:

MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. GEARY,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Notice is hereby given that hereafter all TRANSIENT advertisements received at this office must be paid for when handed in, except in the case of yearly advertisers, whose bills will be rendered quarterly, as usual. Advertisers will please make a note of this, as the rule of cash payments for advertisements of the character stated, will be indexibly enforced.

The price of our Morning and Evening editions is THREE CENTS at the counter or from newsboys, Served by carriers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week.

GENERAL JOHN W. GEARY.

JOHN W. GEARY was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., and although now only forty-six years of age, has already won a lasting fame by his adherence to the cause of right and duty, in the different parts of our country in which he has been placed, in civil, military, judicial and executive positions.

Having lost his father very early in life, he was thrown upon his own resources, and not only supported himself, but became the only stay of his widowed mother, by teaching a village school; during which time he also, by persevering industry and commendable economy, acquired means to procure a classical education, which he completed at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa., creating life-long friends among professors and classmates, by the early exhibition of those same sterling qualities that have since endeared him to so many others in social and in public life.

Having finished his collegiate education he assumed the profession of a civil engineer, in the practice of which he went to Kentucky, partly in the employ of the Commonwealth, and partly in that of the Green River Railroad Company; and was engaged in the survey of several very important branches of the public improvements of that State. After an experience with the Engineer Corps, in many of the States, he successively filled all the various offices from a clerkship to the superintendency of the Allegheny Portage Railroad, and during several years discharged the duties of his responsible positions with completeness satisfaction.

At a very early date, actuated by his mathematical abilities, he exhibited a fondness for military tactics, and labored strenuously by the outlay of time and means to perfect our volunteer system. From a private in the ranks, he rose rapidly through all the grades to that of Brigadier-General, to which he was elected by the brigade comprising Cambria and Somerset counties.

When the war with Mexico was declared, he was among the first who responded to the call for volunteers, and was accepted, along with the "American Highlanders," of Cambria county, which splendid company he then commanded. They were incorporated in the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, of which, upon its organization, he was almost unanimously elected Lieutenant-Colonel.

His regiment joined the army of General SCOTT at Vera Cruz, and served in the advance under the command, and on the line of operations, of that great chieftain through his brilliant campaign in Mexico. GEARY was attached to Gen. QUITMAN'S division, and distinguished himself in the battles of "La Hoya," "Chapultepec," "Garita de Belen," and the "City of Mexico." Upon arriving at the capital, his colonel having died, he was elected Colonel by a vote of more than two-thirds of the command. This compliment was not the result of mere friendship or political preference. It was the reward for his own good conduct from the hands of the gallant soldiers—the spontaneous and grateful gift of associates in arms—the brave men who had fought by his side, shared his privations, suffering and dangers, and who witnessed and knew best how to appreciate his merits.

The war having closed, Col. GEARY returned with the remnant of his command to his native State, and the people of Pittsburgh will long remember the enthusiastic welcome he received upon his arrival among them. Hon. WILLIAM WILKINS, in a public speech, complimented the services of the gallant, weather-beaten and war-worn troops, and the excitement of the universal jubilee ran to the highest pitch.

On the 22d of January, 1849, in return for his services in Mexico, President POLK appointed Col. GEARY postmaster at San Francisco, which, in consequence of the then recent discovery of gold in California, had become a port of considerable importance. He was also empowered to create postoffices, appoint postmasters, establish mail routes, and make contracts for carrying the mails throughout California. He was thus placed in the way of his subsequent and almost unparalleled success and popularity among the heterogeneous population of the Eureka State.

On the 1st of August, 1849, the municipal election of San Francisco took place, and although ten different tickets were framed for the various minor offices, his name appeared at the head of them all, and he received every vote cast that day for the office of *First Alcalde*, it being at that time the most important, responsible and difficult office in the State of California. It required administrative and executive abilities of the rarest quality. The population numbered 20,000, almost entirely adult males, drawn together from every section of the world, and possessed of every imaginable variety of character.

To effect anything like a proper organization of the city, and establish an ordinary police force, from the chaotic material and rebellious spirits that then existed, was of itself an herculean task. But added to this the duties of Alcalde embraced those of every one of the customary offices of a city and county jurisdiction. He was a Mayor, Sheriff, Marshal, Probate Recorder, Register of Deeds, and even Notary Public and Coroner. His daily held an ordinary police or mayor's court; an alcalde's court for the minor cases and general executive matters of the city; a court of first instance with universal, civil and criminal jurisdiction; and a court of admiralty for maritime cases. In a word, he was the curator of the public, doing everything that was to be done, even to the holding of inquests and taking acknowledgment of deeds. And so well did he perform all these varied, arduous, complicated and difficult duties, that at the expiration of his first term, he was re-elected by an almost unanimous vote, the city in the meantime, having more than doubled its population. During the time of holding the office of Alcalde, Col. GEARY tried, as Judge, over twenty-five hundred civil and criminal cases, and from his decision not over a dozen appeals were made, and not one decision was ever reversed.

Under the old Mexican laws, Alcaldes had power to grant away the public lands at twelve dollars for "fifty *vara* lots" (25 yards square.) All American Alcaldes, previous to GEARY'S time, had availed themselves of this privilege, and disposed of an immense amount of valuable property at these mere nominal rates. A resolution, after his election, was debated by the Ayuntamiento (Council) directing the Alcalde to make such grants at the legal rates. General GEARY assured them that, rather than make such grants he would relinquish his office, because the sudden and unexpected rise of the value of the lands would enable the Alcalde, if he were so disposed, to enrich himself and friends to the public detriment. At the rates named the lands belonging to the city were worth only $35,000. A small portion of these lands were then sold at public auction, and brought *half a million of dollars!* This sum was placed in the city treasury. The tracts remaining unsold were proportionally worth *several million of dollars!* Thus was this immense sum saved to the city.

On May 1st, 1850, the first city charter was adopted, and Colonel GEARY was elected *Mayor* under its provisions by a large and flattering vote. The manner in which he discharged the duties of this position can best be understood from his inaugural address to the city councils, and numerous subsequent messages, all of which are on file, and have been published, as well as from the fact, that at the expiration of his term of office a petition, numerously signed by the most prominent citizens, without distinction to party, was presented, requesting him to be a candidate for re-election, which he declined.

The Legislature, however, having created a "Board of Commissioners of the funded debt of San Francisco," Col. GEARY was appointed a member, and upon the organization of that body, was elected its *President*. Here, too, by his financial knowledge and judicious counsels and advice, he rendered valuable service to the city. Besides all this, during his residence in San Francisco, he was Chairman of the Board of Health, had assisted in the organization of Masonic and Odd Fellows Lodges, and was in fact instrumental in establishing comfortable hospitals for the sick, and was connected with every benevolent and charitable institution of the place. He signalized himself by his courage and intrepidity in arresting the progress of the great fires, and by the promptness with which he answered the call of the authorities of that city, rendered efficient aid in suppressing the squatter riots at Sacramento.

In the year 1849, when Col. GEARY was a resident of California, a Convention was formed to frame a State Constitution, and some of our readers still remember the intense anxiety and excitement which prevailed throughout the country regarding the result of its proceedings. The pro-slavery democrats of that time were determined that California should only be admitted into the Union as a slave State, and for the sole purpose of exerting their influence in that behalf, many removed from the Southern States to that distant region. The plan was well conceived, and intended at all hazards to be accomplished, to insert the slavery clause into the Constitution, and forward it with hot haste to Washington for adoption without presenting it to the people for ratification. Col. GEARY was thoroughly acquainted with the programme, and resolved that the proposed measures should not be effected. He accordingly took strong grounds against them, and used all his influence, which was then equal, at least, to that of any man in the territory, first to have omitted the clause legalizing slavery, and secondly to prevent the Constitution, when adopted by the Convention, from being sent to Congress until after it should be submitted to a vote of the people and had received their approval. No man could have labored more earnestly and successfully than he did to effect these two objects, both of which, after a most terrible struggle, were accomplished, and California was received, free from the stain of slavery, into the Union of States. It is not too much to say that had it not been for the active part taken by Col. GEARY against the pro-slavery party then in California, this result might not have been accomplished.

Private affairs of great importance requiring his presence in Pennsylvania, Colonel GEARY left San Francisco in February, 1852, and repaired to his farm in Westmoreland county, where he remained until again called into active public life, through his appointment, by President PIERCE, as *Governor of Kansas Territory*, which appointment, without the usual reference to a committee, was confirmed by a unanimous vote of the Senate.

He received notice of this appointment in July, 1856, and having delayed only long enough to receive his instructions and make the necessary arrangements, he proceeded to Kansas, reaching Fort Leavenworth on the 9th of September following.

No pen can adequately describe the terrible condition of the territory at the time of his arrival. The scenes he had witnessed in California were being re-enacted, with horrors greatly intensified. Civil war was raging with more than fiendish ferocity; *and all on account of slavery.* Men were flocking from all parts of the South, of desperate character, with passions inflamed to the highest pitch, and with the express and avowed purpose of making Kansas a *slave State* by any means, however *fair or foul!* And these again were resisted by actual settlers and new comers from the free States, equally as determined, though not so brutal and ferocious. The fiercest passions of human nature, with all their dread ful consequences, were visible on every hand. The smoke of burning buildings blackened the air; fields of grain were laid waste and desolate; women and children were driven starving and naked from their homes to perish on the desolate prairies; and the dead bodies of murdered men were strewn along the wayside. Chaos reigned supreme—pandemonium had poured forth its demons—and crime, in all its most hideous forms, ran rampant through the land.

Such was the gloomy prospect that presented itself to the new Governor. A man of less nerve would have looked upon it with amazement, and with dismay fled from the scene, as did two of his predecessors, and many others. But Gov. GEARY was not the man to be easily intimidated. He had passed already through many a fiery ordeal. He took in at a glance the entire situation. From this dismal chaos; from this hell of discord; from all this terrific and confused mass of conflicting passions, he was expected to produce order, peace and harmony. He faltered not, however, but buckled on his armor, and in good earnest applied himself to the difficult task. And so earnestly and effectually did he devote himself to the work, that as early as September 30th, he was enabled truthfully to write to the Secretary of State, saying: "*Peace now reigns in Kansas. Confidence is gradually being restored. Settlers are returning to their claims. Citizens are resuming their ordinary pursuits, and a general gladness pervades the community.*" He had arrested criminals, driven brigands from the roads, disarmed and disbanded invading armies, and insured protection to all peaceable citizens!

But this state of tranquility, thus effected, was precisely the reverse of what the pro-slavery party in Kansas and the administration at Washington desired. Governor GEARY'S course, instead of receiving their approval, met their decided condemnation. It was intended that the agitation and excitement should continue until the Free State men were either *annihilated or driven from the territory*, and the pro-slavery party could have every thing in their own hands. Hence the Governor's reports to Washington were coldly received, and if answered at all, as coldly answered. There was no mistaking the tenor and spirit of their communications. In the meantime the leading ruffians were becoming more and more emboldened by the encouragement they received from the seat of the general government. At the Lecompton Postoffice, the Governor's letters and papers, both private and official, were opened and their contents scrutinized. The few troops that had been left to guard his person and official documents, were gradually removed by order of JEFF. DAVIS, then Secretary of War. Proslavery murderers whom he had caused to be arrested, were liberated by order of Chief Justice Lecompte, and public meetings were held in which he was denounced as an Abolitionist for refusing to give his sanction and assistance to the vile plots to force the institution of slavery upon an unwilling people. One villain, actuated and aided by others less bold, was foiled in an attempt to assassinate him on his departure from the Legislative Hall, and almost in sight of the members there assembled.

To crown all, the pro-slavery men of all parties, the great majority, however, being old line Whigs, mostly from the South, met together in convention at Lecompton, and organized the "NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY." There was much discussion in regard to the adoption of this name, the leading men of the Convention declaring they could not swallow the word "*Democrat*," having been life-long "Whigs." But this objection was overruled, by the arguments that the *name* would not change positions, while it would assure them the support of "the Washington Democracy." The platform of the "*National Democratic Party*," thus adopted, is clearly expressed in the following unanimous resolution of its Legislature:

"WHEREAS, We believe that on the success of our party depends the perpetuity of the Union; therefore,

Be it resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Council concurring therein, that it is the duty of the pro-slavery party, the Union loving men of Kansas Territory, to know but one issue, SLAVERY, and that any party making or attempting to make any other, IS, AND SHOULD BE HELD, AS AN ALLY OF ABOLITION AND DISUNION."

In carrying out this doctrine, all the Free State democrats were excluded from membership with the "National Democratic Party," not one of them being received into fellowship or allowed to take part in its proceedings. This platform was indorsed by the democrats at Washington at that time, and was subsequently adopted and carried out by the President to the full measure of perfection. So far as he had the power he ostracised all Free State democrats, no matter how long or how faithfully they had served the party.

The "National Democratic Party" being thus organized, the next movement was to commit Governor GEARY to its policy. Accordingly, the Chairman of the Central Committee called upon the Governor, with the assurance that if he would connect himself with the party he should be one of the two United States Senators soon to be chosen. The Chairman urged the matter with such determined pertinacity that Governor GEARY ordered him out of his office, and declared that if he should dare again approach him with so vile an offer he would toss him through the window.

Soon after these proceedings a Constitution, known as the "Lecompton Constitution," was received in Kansas by the "National Democratic Party," direct from Washington, where it had been carefully prepared; and agreeably to the directions accompanying it, an attempt was made to have it adopted by an improvised convention and returned to Washington in the shortest possible time, regardless of the known wishes of the people. An act of the Legislature to this effect was immediately passed, which was vetoed by Governor GEARY, for several reasons, the most prominent of which were, that no provision was made for submitting the Constitution to the people for ratification, and that he was satisfied that a large majority of the actual residents of the territory were decidedly and strongly opposed to the institution of slavery, which the Constitution was intended to force upon them.

This having occurred after the election of BUCHANAN, but before his inauguration, Governor GEARY addressed him letters, stating the true condition of affairs; but received no reply. He did, however, receive positive evidence, from other sources, that the newly elected President had abandoned the true Democratic principles and adopted the platform of the "*National Democracy.*" Hence, Governor GEARY resolved at once not to hold an office under his administration, and on the day he was installed in the Presidential chair, wrote and forwarded his resignation as Governor of Kansas. On the 10th of March, 1857, he left the territory, and again returned to the quietude of private life. Had Governor GEARY been sustained in his honest and manly course, in Kansas, by the administration at Washington, there is reason to believe the destructive war through which we have just passed, and was then foreshadowed, and even threatened, might never have occurred, and the hundreds of thousands of brave soldiers who now sleep the sleep of death, would be living to bless with their presence the homes made so sadly desolate.

Although Governor GEARY thus refused all connection or fellowship with the "National Democratic Party," he persisted in adhering to the doctrine he advocated in California sixteen years ago, and still more recently in Kansas, that the institution of slavery should not be forced upon an unwilling people, and never hesitated to express his disapprobation of the institution in all its forms, sentiments which have since formed the basis of the Union Republican platform. Hence, after his return from Kansas he associated himself with the party that sustained STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, which was greatly instrumental in breaking up the pro-slavery faction, and effecting the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the Presidency, a result which he foresaw and was desirous of having accomplished.

No sooner was the result of that election known, than plans were being adopted by the "National Democracy" to fulfil their oft reiterated threat to destroy the Union. Consequently, when after the inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN, a war against rebellion became inevitable, Governor GEARY was again among the first to offer his military services to the government. He raised and equipped, at his own expense, the Twenty-Eighth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, of which he took the command. With this splendid regiment, numbering over *sixteen hundred men*, he entered the field in July, 1861, and continued in active service during the entire four years of the war, with the exception of twenty-eight days, and when he was incapacitated for duty by wounds received in battle.

For meritorious deeds he was promoted to the rank of *Brigadier General* on the 25th of April, 1862, and *Breveted Major General* January 12th, 1865, "for fitness to command and promptness to execute."

From reports filed in the office of the Secretary of War, it appears that during his term of service General GEARY was engaged in over fifty hotly contested battles and important skirmishes, besides many others of lesser note. Among these engagements may be especially named that of "Bolivar Heights," "Cedar Mountain," the *three days'* fight at Chancellorsville, the struggle at Gettysburg, which also lasted *three days*, and resulted in driving back the enemy from the soil of Pennsylvania, "Wauhatchie," "Lookout Mountain," "Mission Ridge," "Ringgold," "Tribo," "Mill Creek and Snake Creek Gaps," "Resaca," (two days,) "New Hope Church," (seven days,) "Muddy Creek," "Nose's Creek," "Kolb's Farm," "Kenesaw," "Pine Hill," "Marietta," "Peach Tree Creek," seige and capture of Atlanta, (twenty days,) seige of Savannah, (ten days,) which was captured by his division ten hours before any other troops reached that city, as was also Fort Jackson, both of which places were surrendered in person to General GEARY. In this capture three hundred and fifty prisoners, one hundred and fourteen pieces of artillery, thirty-eight thousand five hundred bales of cotton and five ocean steamers, with an immense variety of ammunition and other stores, fell into the hands of the victors.

Upon the capture of Savannah General GEARY was appointed by Major General SHERMAN its *Military Governor*, which position he filled with signal credit to himself until he was relieved, that he might accompany the triumphant army of SHERMAN in its further march through the Carolinas. In the battle of Bolivar Heights he received a severe wound in the right knee, and at Cedar Mountain he was slightly wounded in the left ankle, and seriously through the elbow joint of the left arm. He was also struck in the right breast and severely injured by the fragment of a shell at Chancellorsville. His two sons accompanied him to the field, the eldest of whom, a young man of eighteen years, who had advanced himself by sterling ability to the command of a battery, with the rank of Captain, and gave promise of the utmost capacity and usefulness, was killed at the battle of Wauhatchie. "At the time that he fell," says an eloquent writer, "he was acting as Lieutenant of one section of Knapp's Battery. As an artillerist he had no superior in the army. His gun was his pride. He was always beside her, and his aim was unerring. At this battle, about twelve hundred and fifty men under command of General GEARY, were attacked from an eminence, by five thousand of the enemy, at twelve o'clock at night. The unequal fight was gallantly accepted, and though the command was at first thrown into some disorder, they speedily rallied, and not only repulsed, but drove from the field the vastly superior numbers of the enemy. In the hottest of the fight—in the act of sighting his gun, his forehead pierced with a bullet, young GEARY fell, and instantly expired. His father coming to the spot, clasped in an agonizing embrace the lifeless form of his boy—then, mounting his horse, dashed wildly into the thickest ranks of the foe, and rode like an avenging spirit over that bloody field until the enemy were utterly routed and put to flight." This General HOOKER pronounces the most gallant and successful charge that has come to his knowledge during the war.

In his official report of this battle General HOOKER says: "During these operations a heavy musketry fire, with rapid discharges of artillery, continued to reach us from GEARY. It was evident that a formidable adversary had gathered around him and that he was battering him with all his might. For almost three hours, without assistance, he repelled the repeated attacks of vastly superior numbers, and, in the end, drove them ingloriously from the field. At one time they had enveloped him on three sides, under circumstances that would have dismayed any officer except one endowed with an iron will and the most exalted courage." SUCH IS THE CHARACTER OF GENERAL GEARY!

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, March 7, 1866.

The Convention, after its temporary organization, adjourned to 5 o'clock P. M. At that hour on re-assembling, the few contested seats were disposed of and the committee on permanent organization reported a list, headed by Hon. John Covode, of Westmoreland, for President. The Committee on resolutions then presented their report, and Mr. Cochrane, its chairman, proceeded to read it amid the profoundest silence, each one looking anxiously to his neighbor with some shadow of a fear that it would not come up to the mark.

The first three resolutions were received as eminently fit and proper, but the fourth, which refers to the President, provoked considerable feeling, the large majority of the Convention fearing it went too far. A few applauded it, although very faintly; but when the fifth and sixth resolutions were read, asserting the power of Congress over the question of Reconstruction and approving the action of the Republican majority in that body, the applause became deafening. The first shock with the vehemence of the plaudits which were again and again renewed.

Indeed, there was no mistaking the temper and feeling of the Convention. Every radical utterance in the resolutions and speeches, brought out cheers and clapping of hands and waving of hats, of the most hearty and decided kind. There was a deep earnest feeling in the heart of almost every man present, which demonstrated that the masses of the Republican party of Pennsylvania will not be imposed upon or misled in settling the grave issues growing out of the war.

A considerable amount of feeling was stirred up by the fourth resolution. Mr. McClure, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Kirkpatrick, and several other gentlemen spoke in opposition, but all the Convention would ignore the President, and make no mention of him in the platform; while Hr. Carnahan thought it did not go far enough, and that the Convention should express confidence in the President, and he offered an amendment to that effect. A rather tumultuous debate followed, ending in the withdrawal of Mr. Carnahan's amendment, and in the adoption of the original resolution by one hundred and nine to twenty-one, a large majority for the Radicals on this point, as most likely to promote harmony and union.

The Convention then proceeded to the ballot, and the result, foreshadowed by the count of noses last night, followed, but by a much more decisive vote than most parties expected. The vote of eighty-one for GEARY to fifty-two for all others stood much, by its overwhelming force, to reconcile the friends of the defeated candidates for what they now saw could not have been avoided, and there was consequently a very hearty acquiescence in the nomination.

The crowd in the galleries and aisles kept tally of the votes, and when the sixty-seventh vote for GEARY was called, which secured his nomination, broke forth with an enthusiastic cheer, which was repeated with increased zest when the ballot was over.

After the confusion of the excitement was over Mr. Marshall, of our city, was enthusiastically called for, and gave one of the neat and happy efforts for which he is famous, eliciting cheer upon cheer as he progressed. He was followed by Mr. Cochrane, in a very Radical speech, in which his audience was fairly up with him, and would have gone with him even further. As in the resolutions, so in the speeches, the most Radical sentiment evoked the most thorough approval.

A Committee having been appointed by the Convention to bring all the candidates before it in person, they all appeared and made happy speeches. Gen. Geary first appeared and accepted the nomination in a very neat address. He was followed by Mr. Ketchum, Gen. Moorehead and Gen. White, all of whom made excellent speeches, cordially acquiescing in the nomination and promising to do all they could to secure his election. Speeches were also made by Mr. Grow and Mr. Mann, of Philadelphia, both of which were very decided and satisfactory to the enthusiastic audience.

When the nominations were announced, all traces of bad feeling disappeared, and the Convention presented an unbroken array in favor of the nominee. To a looker-on, every delegate present seemed as ardent as if he had been a Geary man from the start; and if any one imagined that there would be any division or bolting among the delegates he was thoroughly disappointed.

The following is the resolution offered by Mr. Cochrane, of Allegheny county, as a substitute for the fourth resolution of the platform, but afterwards withdrawn by him at the earnest request of several gentlemen in the Convention:

"That relying on the well-tried loyalty and devotion of Andrew Johnson to the cause of the Union in the dark days of treason and rebellion, remembering the patriotic conduct, services and sufferings which in times past has endeared his name to the Union party, and now, regarding full trust in his ability, patriotism and integrity, as evinced by the soundness that the policy of his administration will be or shaped and conducted as to save to his fame from the perils which still surround it."

A foolish report is in circulation, to-night, and has been probably telegraphed to your city, that Forney, want before the preliminary committee which prepared the resolutions, and demanded the adoption of a resolution denouncing the President. I am assured that there is no truth in it whatever, and that Mr. Forney is perfectly satisfied with the platform as it stands.

The Convention has been a very exciting one, and the triangular fight of the candidates was carried on with considerable tartness and spirit, and all has ended harmoniously, and I do not know of a contest for nomination in the State that has left so little bad blood behind.

R.

State Central Committee.

The following gentlemen were appointed the Republican State Central Committee, viz:

Philadelphia—Frank S. Johnson, Kennedy McCaw, Wm. S. Stokely, Henry W. Gray, Henry Bumm, Mahlon Dickerson, Charles Thompson Jones and John S. Mollineaux. *Adams*—Hon. E. McPherson. *Allegheny*—Gen. James A. Ekin and John H. Stewart. *Armstrong*—Frank Mechling. *Berks*—Isaac Eckert and E. H. Rieder. *Bradford*—Wm. Elwell. *Bucks*—Henry H. L. Hewit. *Butler*—John H. Negley. *Carbon*—Gen. Charles Albright. *Centre*—Wm. Irvin. *Chester*—Col. J. Lud. *Clearfield*—S. B. Row. *Clinton*—Wm. L. Hamilton. *Chester*—Reed Davis. *Crawford*—R. E. Ashley. *Cumberland*—D. A. Beckley. *Cumberland*—J. M. Weakly. *Dauphin*—Hon. Simon Cameron. *Delaware*—Hon. Jordon. *Erie*—Maj. Allen A. Craig. *Fayette*—Col. Peter A. Johns. *Greene*—Hezekiah L. Wyte. *Huntingdon*—Wm. Lewis. *Indiana*—Wm. Sharp. *Jefferson*—Wm. Lewis. *Lancaster*—Peter Martin, John A. Hiestand. *Lebanon*—Isaac Haller. *Lehigh*—John Williams. *Lycoming*—Hon. Henry Johnson. *McKean*—Lewis Fagh. *Mercer*—Hon. Henry B. Chidsey. *Mifflin*—Hon. John B. Packer. *Perry*—Isaac Kennedy. *Philadelphia*—Thomas C. Bailey. *Susquehanna*—Col. Chester Butler. *Schuylkill*—Hon. Jas. Ryall, Wilhelm Jones. *Somerset*—Col. James S. Myers. *Washington*—John Hays. *York*—John B. Donaghoe. *Snyder*—John Hassler. *Juniata*—H. S. Miller. *Wayne*—A. Parcell. *Lawrence*—John W. Blanchard. *Monroe*—A. C. Russell. *Union*—S. H. Orwig. *Potter*—M. S. Quay. *Wyoming*—Obed. Wilbur. *Pike*—Wm. Shoemaker. *Franklin*—Alexander Kaufman. *Montgomery*—Jas. A. Hunter. *McKean*—Warren Clowes. *Foster*—Hon. J. Stebbins. *Sullivan*—J. T. Ingham. *Wyoming*—Hon. M. Osterhout. *Lycoming*—Hon. Lewis Pease. *Juniata*—Col. F. Jordon. *Jefferson*—Wm. G. Andrews.

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W. A. STEEL & SON, late Steel, Hunter & Co., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds and Provisions, No. 77 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Refer to Messrs. Dilworth, Bro. & Co., Pittsburgh; Messrs. Gregg and Dry Goods, Pittsburgh; Messrs. Phillips and Co., Pittsburgh; Messrs. Hussey, Wells & Co., Pittsburgh; Messrs. Lloyd, Shaw & Co., Pittsburgh; Messrs. Lloyd, Shaw & Co., Pittsburgh; Messrs. Lloyd, Shaw

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1866.

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Eight times	3 75			
Nine times	4 10			
Ten times	4 50			
Eleven times	4 75			
Twelve times, 1 week	5 00	3 25	2 50	1 75
Three weeks	7 00	5 00	3 50	2 50
One month	12 00	8 00	5 00	3 00
Two months	15 00	10 00	7 50	5 00
Three months	18 00	12 00	9 00	6 00
Six months	24 00	22 00	16 50	11 00
One year	54 00	36 00	27 00	18 00

CHANGEABLE ONCE A WEEK.

One month	11 00	7 00	5 50	4 00
Two months	17 00	11 50	8 50	5 7
Three months	24 00	16 00	12 00	8 00
Six months	42 00	28 00	21 00	14 00
One year	72 00	48 00	36 00	24 0

THE STATE CONVENTION.

Pennsylvania Republican Platform.

The Hon. Thomas E. Cochrane, of York, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported a Platform, of which he is understood to be the author. It was adopted, as follows:

1st. *Resolved*, That this convention, representing the Union-loving and loyal people of Pennsylvania, who never despaired of the Republic, and who poured out millions of treasure and devoted yet more precious blood for the rescue of the country from the felonious attacks of a wicked and causeless rebellion, whose sons fought on every battle-field, and suffered in every Southern prison pen of torture and starvation, whose noble dead lie on the soil of every State where they fell under the folds of the national banner, here renew their pledges of unfaltering devotion to the Federal Union and repeat their determined purpose that it shall be preserved.

2d. *Resolved*, That the most imperative duty of the present is to gather the legitimate fruits of the war in order that our constitution may come out of the rebellion purified, our institutions strengthened, and our national life prolonged.

3d. *Resolved*, That in these grave duties would be scarcely less criminal than would have been an acquiescence in secession, and in the treasonable machinations of the conspirators, and would be an insult to every soldier who took up arms to save the country.

4th. *Resolved*, That, filled with admiration at the patriotic devotion and fearless courage with which Andrew Johnson resisted and denounced the efforts of the rebels to overthrow the national government, Pennsylvania rejoiced to express her entire confidence in his character and principles, and appreciation of his noble conduct, by bestowing her suffrage upon him for the second position in honor and dignity in the country. His bold and out-spoken denunciations of the crime of treason, his firm demands for the punishment of the guilty offenders, and his expressions of thorough sympathy with the loyalists of the South secured for him the warmest attachment of her people, who, remembering his great services and sacrifices while traitors and their sympathizers alike denounced his patriotic action, appeal to him to stand firmly by the side and repose upon the support of the loyal masses, whose votes formed the foundation of his promotion, and who pledged him their unswerving support in all measures by which treason shall be stigmatized, loyalty recognized, and the freedom, stability and unity of the nation secured.

5th. *Resolved*, That the work of restoring the late insurrectionary States to their proper relations to the Union, necessarily devolves upon the law-making power, and until such action be taken, no State lately in insurrection is entitled to representation in either branch of Congress; that as preliminary to such action, it is the right of Congress to investigate for itself the condition of the legislation of those States; to inquire respecting their loyalty, and to prescribe the terms of restoration, and that to deny this necessary constitutional power would be to destroy one of the dearest rights belonging to and the representative form of government; and that we cordially approve of the action of the Union Representatives in Congress from Pennsylvania on this subject.

6th. *Resolved*, That no man who has voluntarily engaged in the late rebellion or has held rebel organization, or who has been a rebel sympathizer, should be allowed to sit in the Congress of the Union, and that the law known as the test oath, should not be repealed, but should be enforced against all claimants for seats in Congress.

7th. *Resolved*, That the national faith is sacredly pledged to the payment of the national debt incurred in the war to save the country and to suppress the rebellion, and that the people will not suffer this faith to be violated or impaired, but all debts incurred to support the rebellion were unlawful, void, and of no obligation, shall never be assumed by the United States, nor shall any State be permitted to pay any evidences of so vile and wicked engagement.

8th. *Resolved*, That the public faith is not less solemnly pledged to the protection in the enjoyment of all their natural rights of their persons, property and domestic relations of the colored population, who have been emancipated by the *fiat* of the people, and under the providence of God, and who deserved liberty by their kindness and fidelity to our soldiers in prison, or wounded, or seeking escape from their tormentors, and by their courage in bearing arms for and fighting the battles of the Union. Even as man is more precious than money in every just account, so the honor of the nation is more sacredly engaged to these humble but never treacherous friends, than to those who hold its bonds stamped with the broad seal of the United States; that their freedom shall not be a mockery, nor their just hopes of security, education and elevation, in intellectual and moral improvement, disappointed, and this faith must be kept inviolate.

9th. *Resolved*, That protection to all branches of useful and productive industry is the only wise policy in our present national condition, is the true plan of restoring the losses and ravages of war, of advancing the national prosperity, increasing the national wealth and supplying the means of maintaining the public faith with the public creditor, and ultimately wiping out the national debt; that in the provision of internal revenue and the laying of duties on importations from foreign nations, the object should be to cause the former to press as lightly upon, and the latter to protect as fully as possible our own citizens who are engaged in works of labor, mining, manufacturing and every other province of home industry, against unequal and unfair competition with foreign capital and policy, which neither contribute to develop the resources of our country, assist to pay our taxes, nor are concerned to maintain our Government, or confirm our national power or authority, which during the recent life-struggle they insidiously and maliciously strove to subvert.

10th. *Resolved*, That the administration of the public affairs of Pennsylvania by Gov. Andrew G. Curtin during the years of trial, toil, responsibility and anxieties which have recently passed over us, has been marked by such patriotic devotion, unyielding courage, constant watchfulness, unwearied labor and shining ability, as have made his name illustrious in the annals of this Commonwealth, and given him a place in the affections and memory of the people which cannot be lost. His enviable title of the soldier's friend, is in itself expressive of the highest eulogiums that could be pronounced on any public officer; and when his term of honorable, useful and most beneficial service shall close, he shall not be forgotten, but honor, love, affectionate remembrance and the plaudits of a grateful people shall cluster around his person and make his name memorable.

11th. *Resolved*, That this Convention congratulate the people of the State on the passage of a law relieving the real estate of the Commonwealth from taxation for State purposes. After a long and exhausting war the debt of Pennsylvania is reduced, and the taxes imposed in time of peace by their political opponents are diminished by the judicious management of executive officers, and a general assembly chosen by the Union party.

12th. *Resolved*, That the loyal people of Pennsylvania, having steadily manifested through the war with the rebellion their warm regard for the rights of the gallant defenders of the Union, and never having voted to refuse them the right of suffrage when in the camp and on the field, a right inestimable to them and formidable to traitors, and their sympathizers only, we take pleasure in expressing not now for the first to them our gratitude for their gallantry and devotion, and in declaring again a long settled purpose to appropriate the means and resources of the Government to the comfort, consolation and support of the disabled survivors, or the widows and orphans of those who fell in the conflict.

13th. *Resolved*, That the services, labors, consummate ability and unyielding faith in the destiny of the country manifested by the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton as the head of the War Department during the rebellion, have been of inestimable value to the country, and entitle him to the warmest commendation of the people.

14th, *Resolved*, That Congress should not fail to make an equitable adjustment of bounties and allowances to the brave men who were engaged in the military service of the country, and that we heartily approve of the liberal appropriation now pending in the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the care and education of the orphan children of the soldiers who gave their lives for the salvation of the Republic.

15th. *Resolved*, That in this crisis of public affairs, full of grateful recollections of his marvelous and memorable services on the field of battle, we turn to the example of unfaltering and uncompromising loyalty of Lieut. Gen. Grant, with a confidence not the less significant and unshaken, because at no period of our great struggle has his proud name been associated with a doubt-ful patriotism or used for sinister purposes by the enemies of our common country.

16th. *Resolved*, That any attempt by foreign nations to establish a monarchial government on this continent is evidence of a design to destroy the republic. Regard for our own safety and for the future security of the republic demands that no such attempt should be permitted to succeed.

17th. *Resolved*, That the Honorable Edgar Cowan, Senator from Pennsylvania, by his course in the Senate of the United States, has disappointed the hopes and forfeited the confidence of those to whom he owes his place, and that he is hereby most earnestly requested to resign.

18th. *Resolved*, That the State Centra Committee be constituted by the appointment of a chairman by the President of this Convention in consultation with the Union candidate for Governor, and that the remainder of said committee shall consist of one member from each county in the State, except that the city of Philadelphia shall have eight members and the counties of Lancaster, Berks, Dauphin, and Allegheny each two members to be named by the representative delegates from said counties in this convention, and that the association of loyal Pennsylvanians resident at Washington shall also be allowed one member to be appointed by their delegates present.

19th. *Resolved*, That this Convention having completed its work by the nomination of Maj. Gen. John W. Geary for the office of Governor, cordially and confidently recommend him to the people of the State for their suffrages. His long devotion to the welfare and honor of his native State—his unqualified support of the principle of protection to American industry—his early espousal of the part of opposition to the extension of slavery over free territory, and his faithful attachment to the cause of human freedom, advancing with every opportunity to extend and enlarge the boon of liberty to the oppressed and enslaved—his patriotism, valor and military skill first displayed in leading her sons to maintain the national controversy with Mexico, but signally and most gloriously in the deadly contest with unparalleled treason on Southern soil, above the clouds, and in the grand march from Atlanta to the sea, as well as in the fierce and bloody battle on Pennsylvania soil at Gettysburg, when the haughty invader was hurled, defeated, from her borders—his pure integrity and high personal character commend him for Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth to all who honor sound principle, generous feeling and heroic conduct, and cherish grateful emotions toward those who exposed their lives for their country and to maintain the honor of its flag.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

SUIT AGAINST GEN. MUSSEY.

The District Attorney for this District has been ordered by the Treasury Department to commence an action against Brig-General R. D. Mussey, late private Secretary to President Johnson, to recover the sum of $25,000, which it is alleged was abstracted from the sum advanced him for recruiting, and for which, it is claimed, he has failed to account.

APPOINTMENTS IN ALABAMA.

Gen. Swayne, Assistant Commissioner of freedmen for Alabama, has arrived in this city. The reports he brings are interesting and significant. In central and northern Alabama matters are in a comparatively favorable condition, but in Mississippi they are quite the reverse, and Northern men are being driven out. The late events in Washington have caused a most unsettled feeling on the part of all Northern men, and the effect upon the cotton crop for the coming season will be very disastrous, as the acreage planted will be greatly reduced. The prices of lands in Mississippi have also decreased, in consequence of a check in immigration. Gov. Parsons is taking strong loyal grounds, and his life has been repeatedly threatened in consequence of his course. The position assumed by Gen. Pillow is bitterly condemned by many leading Southerners.

WEST POINT APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House Committee on the West Point Appropriation Bill, this morning, by adding to it a proviso that no part of the appropriation shall be used for the payment or subsistence of any cadet appointed from or for any of the States lately in rebellion since January 1, 1861, until the relations of such States shall be declared to have been restored by an act or joint resolution of Congress. This reaffirms, for the fiftieth time, the power of Congress in the matter of reconstruction. Every day that Congress delays in acting upon something practical and permanent in this matter of restoration only adds to the absurdity of such declarations, and weakens its position with the people.

VIRGINIANS DISPOSED TO PAY THE REBEL DEBT.

Gen. Lee stated in his evidence before the Reconstruction Committee, that in his opinion the people of Virginia are disposed to pay the rebel debt.

SECRETARY STANTON.

It is now known that Mr. Stanton's continuance in the Cabinet is exceedingly distasteful to the President, but radical suggestion and his own inclination forbid the idea of his resigning.

Generals Grant and Sherman are quoted as asserting that, should the Southern Blacks be made voters, the Whites would get up another Rebellion.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.
KESSE AND MANAGERESS.....ANNIE EBERLE.

GREAT DOUBLE BILL.
TRAGEDY AND COMEDY.

BENEFIT } and last appear- } HELEN WESTERN.
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Friday Evening, March 9th,

SPY OF ST. MARC;
OR THE
ACTRESS OF PADUA.

Thisbe, the actress.....HELEN WESTERN.

To conclude with the
PET OF THE PETTICOATS.

Paul, with song.....HELEN WESTERN.

In rehearsal, THE FEMALE FORTY THIEVES.

Saturday Afternoon, Fanchon.

THE SPHYNX—A MYSTERY.

mhs:tf

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THIS (Friday) EVENING, will be presented the Serio-Comic Drama, for the first time here, entitled

OLD PHIL'S BIRTHDAY.

Old Phil.....Mr. C. W. Couldock.
Marion Hardress.....Miss Couldock.
Favorite Song.....Fanny Burt.

To conclude with the
LOTTERY TICKET.

In rehearsal, GIPSEY OF GRENADA.

MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON, CINDERELLA.

THE SPHINX—A MYSTERY.

mhs:tf

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

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TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS,
OF BOTH SEXES.—A reverend gentleman having been restored to health in a few days after undergoing the most severe routine and irregular mode of treatment without success, considers it his sacred duty to communicate to his afflicted fellow-creatures the means of cure. Hence, on the receipt of an addressed envelope, he will send, *free*, a copy of the prescription used.

Direct to Dr. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton street, N. Y. mh11:lyd&wT

SENT FREE.—A Pamphlet
of immense importance to the old and young, married and single, of both sexes, will be sent free by addressing, with stamp enclosed, the Rev. A. KENDRICK & CO., Box 2, Boston Post Office.

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER;
OR,
AN ESSAY OF WARNING AND INSTRUCTION FOR YOUNG MEN. Also, new and reliable treatment of the Urinary and sexual system. Address Dr. J. SKILLES HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. sp1:1y

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. MACKRELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
U. S. Licensed Soldiers' Claim Agent.

Bounties for Wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.

Office, No. 90 Grant street, Pittsburgh.

All with Discharges and two witnessed. au21:

McMASTER, GAZZAM & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Special attention given to the EXECUTION OF DEEDS, LEASES, MORTGAGES, &c.

Titles examined and Collections made in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia. feb8

MILITARY CLAIMS, PENSIONS,
BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, and Military Claims of every description, collected by the undersigned on the following rates, viz: Pensions, 40%; all other claims, 5%. C. T. AYRES,
Attorney at Law,
Diamond street, opposite the Court House.

N. B.—No charges are made, if the claim does not exceed, and all information given gratis. se4:1y

WM. M. MOFFETT. GEO. R. COCHRAN.

MOFFETT & COCHRAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
OFFICE, NO. 60 GRANT STREET.

L. P. STONE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE, 118 DIAMOND STREET, opposite the Court House Pittsburgh, Pa. 1429:3m*

SKIRTS.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1866.
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC
(OR DOUBLE)
SPRING SKIRTS,
Manufactured exclusively by the sole owners of Patent,
WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
97 Chambers, and 79 & 81 Reade Sts.,
NEW YORK.

Each Hoop is composed of TWO finely tempered steel springs, braided tightly and firmly together each to cover, forming the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE Hoop made. They will not bend or break like the single springs, but will ever preserve their gracefulness of shape where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless. In fact, for the promenade or the house, the church, theater or car, they are superior to all others, combining COMFORT, DURABILITY and ECONOMY, with that ELEGANCE OF SHAPE which has made the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC THE

STANDARD SKIRT

of the fashionable world.

Merchants will be supplied as above and by Pittsburgh Jobbers and ladies in all the first-class retail stores in this city. Inquire for

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirt,

fe3:3meody.

ALL STYLES OF THE CELEBRATED
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT
AT LOWEST RETAIL PRICES.
RETAIL DEALERS
Supplied by the dozen at lowest rates.
McCRUM & CARLISLE,
19 Fifth Street.
fe9:eodtf

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS,
Lace and Damask Curtains.

We are now receiving our SPRING STOCK, including choice lines of ENGLISH CARPETS of our own importation, and comprising the most extensive and complete assortment of every description of goods in our line that we have ever had the pleasure of offering to our customers.

Our purchases having been made with GOLD at great rates, we are enabled to offer the BEST STYLES IN THE MARKET AT A REDUCTION OF FROM TEN TO TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER YARD from prices of last season.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,
71 and 73 Fifth St., 2d floor,
Next building to U. S. Custom House and Post-office.

FOR SALE—FOR RENT.

FOR SALE.—A Farm of 44 acres and thirty-six perches, situate in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Penn. The improvements are a hewed log dwelling and frame kitchen; bank barn and other out buildings; a good orchard of apple and peach trees, and a well of water. The farm is underlaid with coal and limestone of the best quality; a fair stone quay of a No. 1 quality; very easy of access to the Monongahela river at Yagar's Ferry. This small farm I am authorized to sell very low figures.

Also, a farm of about 200 acres, situated in West Deerfield township, Indiana county, Penna. The improvements are a good, comfortable, two-story frame house, with 6 rooms, a large frame barn, carand a two-story stone spring house; about 150 acres cleared and in timothy and clover; a good orchard of apple, peach, pear and quince trees. The fencing is generally good. The land is of a good quality, abundance of limestone, and but a short distance from coal. This property will be sold very cheap.

Also, a Farm of about 240 acres adjoining the above. The improvements are a large two-story Log House and a large frame barn; 175 acres cleared and under a good state of cultivation; a small apple orchard; a large two-story milk-house. These two farms united would make a fine Stock Farm, or will be sold separately.

Also, the best farm in Fairmont township, Westmoreland county, Pa., containing 240 acres, about 6 miles south of the Pa. Railroad. The improvements are two large hewed log houses; one of the largest and best frame barns in the township; two large orchards. The whole farm is under a high state of cultivation. The fencing is all No. 1. The soil is of the very best limestone; about 200 acres cleared, the balance in good timber. Possession on the first day of April, 1866. This property will be sold at a great bargain. The owner wishes to engage in other business.

Also, several other Farms ranging from $30 to $200 per acre.

Also, a Farm of 150 acres, situate in McCandless township, Allegheny county, Pa., about 8 miles from the city. The improvements are a log House, a good barn, a young orchard of apple, peach and pear. I will sell this valuable property very cheap and on easy terms.

For further particulars, inquire of

G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent,
se22 No. 164 Fourth street.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS
WILL PURCHASE A
Lot in Pitt Township.
ENQUIRE OF
McMASTER, GAZZAM & CO.,
fe20 Attorneys at Law, 96 Grant street.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY HOME
FOR SALE, situate 2¼ miles from the city, within ten minutes' walk of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, commanding a beautiful view of the city, river and surrounding country, and comprises about 5 acres of ground, highly cultivated and laid out in the most approved style of modern landscape gardening; is studded with shrubbery, and a great variety of the choicest fruits and vines in full bearing. There is also on it a never-failing spring of water, and about one acre in wood. The improvements consist in part of a neat Brick Cottage with kitchen and wash-house, large and handsomely built Stable, an out room for man, &c.; a fine large cistern and splendid pump are within a few feet of the kitchen door, and all in under excellent fence. For particulars, price, terms, &c., enquire of B. McLAIN & CO.
(fe29)

FOR SALE A Farm of about 58 acres, situate in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pa., about one mile and a half from the Borough of McKeesport, half mile of the Monongahela river and the same from the Youghiogheny. The improvements are, first, a Frame Cottage House, with 6 rooms, and a good well of water at the door; second, a two-story Frame House, with four rooms, with two good springs of water; third, a Log House, with two rooms, a frame bank barn, with the very best stabling, corn-crib, carriage house, double frame stable, good soil, etc. Apply to

S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
fe24 81 Market st.

FOR SALE,
VALUABLE COAL LAND.

Will be sold TO-DAY at reduced prices. This tract is situate in Westmoreland county, Penna., on the Youghiogheny and Pennsylvania Railroad, about two miles east of Apollo, and contains two very large veins of Coal, a LIMESTONE and FIRE CLAY vein, together with PART OF POWER.

For further particulars inquire at the Law and Claim Office of

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,
de13 No. 146 Fourth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE.—A desireable Dwell-ing House and Lot for sale in Allegheny City, No. 35 Voegtly street, between Wood and Cross, built in modern style and containing 7 rooms—hall, parlor, dining room and kitchen on 1st floor; hall and two large sleeping apartments on 2d floor; attic divided into two neatly finished rooms, and cellar under the whole house; fine hard and soft water with water pipes; fine back-yard with brick pavement, large hydrant water in the yard. The lot is well filled with fine shade and fruit trees. Possession April 1st. Price $4,200.

B. McLAIN & CO.,
fe20 102 Fourth street.

COAL AND LIME PROPERTY
FOR SALE.—On the Steubenville railroad, seven miles from the city.

CONTAINING ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SIX ACRES,

Steam and Water Flouring and Saw Mill, and other fine improvements.

Also, about Eighty Acres of COAL, without the surface, and about Sixty Acres of LIMESTONE.

Also, two Farms at Stewart's Station, on Central Railroad, containing 140 acres and 125 acres.

For further particulars, enquire of

WILLIAM WARD,
(Opposite the Cathedral.)
fe13 No. 119 Grant street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—A Farm, containing about 200 acres, situate in Jefferson township, Allegheny county, Pa., on the Monongahela river, near Gill's Landing, and 10 miles from Elizabeth. The improvements are a two story Brick House with 10 rooms, Frame House, two stories, with six rooms and a good cellar, Frame Barn, and other outbuildings; about 80 acres of the very best river bottom. The property is well located for gardening purposes, and will be sold at a very reduced price, if applied for quickly and secure one of the best farms on the Monongahela river. G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent, No. 164 Fourth street. ja6:1

DESIRABLE DWELLING AND
LOT.—I have at private sale a 2 story Brick Dwelling House and Lot, situate at No. 36 Wayne street, near Penn street, with Double Parlors, Dining Room and Kitchen on first floor; 4 Chambers on Second, and one third floor, with gas in every room; New shingle and Slate Roofs, and in good condition throughout. Lot 22½ by 90 feet.

Also, will be sold with the House, if desired, the Furniture, which is comparatively new. Possession given April 1st, 1866, or earlier if necessary. For further particulars inquire at 55 and 57 Fifth street.

jy7 T. A. McCLELLAND, Auct'r.

AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE FOR
SALE.—A double two-story Brick House, with back building containing 13 rooms and 2 finished attic, bath-room, water closets, furnace heating the whole house, marble mantles, all in fresh repair, occupying 50 feet front on Bidwell street, 100 feet deep to Sherman avenue, on the line of the horse cars, near Western avenue, on the line of the horse cars in Allegheny City. Stable and carriage house on the lot. Apply to

S. S. BRYAN,
Broker in Stocks and Real Estate,
fe17 67 Fourth street, Burke's Building.

DWELLING HOUSES, ETC., FOR
RENT.—A Brick House of four rooms, yard and cellar, near Smithfield street, on Virgin alley. No. 76 Chatham street, two-story frame house, of hall and five rooms, cellar and yard; Dwelling House on corner of Reed and Crawford streets; Dwelling House and three acres of land near Manchester; 3 rooms at corner of Grant and Diamond sts., suitable for offices; large Cellar on Water street, near Ferry street; two-story Brick House, with large lot, on Mount Washington. Apply to

fe16 S. CUTHBERT & SONS, 81 Market st.

FOR SALE—Immediate Posses-sion.—That desirable property known as the "Avery Mansion," on the corner of Penn and Ward, Allegheny City. The lot is about 200 feet deep, and the premises can have 75, 80 or 100 feet front, as may be desired. Also a Frame Dwelling and a number of beautiful Building Lots, on one of which is a Frame Cottage of 5 rooms.

JOHN P. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
fe24 Wilkins Hall, Fourth street.

DWELLING HOUSE ON WYLIE
STREET FOR SALE.—That large and well established three story Brick Dwelling on Wylie street near Fifth, fronting 20 feet, and containing 12 rooms, kitchen, range, bath room, hot and cold water and gas throughout the building. This is one of the most desirable properties for dwelling or business purposes now offered for sale in the Fifth ward. Terms reasonable. Apply to

ja10:3m B. McLAIN & CO., 102 Fourth street.

VALUABLE COAL LAND FOR
SALE AT A BARGAIN—28 acres 9ft 8in thick 6 feet vein of excellent coal, situate 20 rods from Steubenville Railroad, with right of way to the road; also, a dwelling house, 16 by 24 feet, with L, two barns, double frame stable, good soil, etc. Apply to

S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
ja26:3t 81 Market street.

FOR SALE—100 acres of first-rate Land, situated in Texas county, Missouri. This tract was located in 1857, and selected with great care for a friend. Will sell the whole for $500. Apply soon.

Also, that neat Country Seat, three acres, full of choice fruit, on Penn's house, 3 miles from the city. Price $4,500. Also, Lot on Penn street, Lawrenceville, 100 by 150 feet.

jan31:tf H. MARKS & CO.

DON'T PAY RENT, but call and purchase a very cheap lot in the village of Mount Washington, build your own house, be your own landlord, save your money, and invest in those 14 valuable lots which I am authorized to sell on very easy terms. For further particulars enquire of

G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent,
ja31:tf No. 164 Fourth street.

$4,500, WILL PURCHASE THAT
DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT, situated 15 minutes' walk from Ferry Landing. The house is large and neatly finished, with an extensive view of the river and railroad, with 16 acres of ground, arranged with garden and fruit in great abundance, well watered and in good neighborhood; stable and carriage house. Apply soon to

B. McLAIN & CO.,
ja23 102 Fourth street.

SMALLMAN STREET PROPER-
TY FOR SALE.—A substantial three-story Brick House, nearly new, eight rooms and attic; a two-story Brick House of 4 rooms, large lot of ground 155 feet deep to an alley; grape vines, etc.; in a pleasant location. Possession April 1st. For price and terms, apply to

ja26 S. CUTHBERT & SONS, 81 Market st.

FOR SALE—5 two-story Frame
Dwellings on Fayette street; lot 19 feet 8½ inches by 80 feet to an alley. Possession April 1st. Also two lots on Wayne street, extending back to Forbes street, 20 by 110 feet.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
mh6 Stock and Real Estate Broker,
Wilkins Hall, Fourth street.

FOR SALE—155 acres of Coal, situate in Smith township, Washington county, Penn., about 1½ miles from the Ohio river, and 1½ miles from Midway Station, about 21 miles from the city. For further particulars, enquire of G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent, No. 164 Fourth street, or W. H. LOVE & C. CAMPBELL, on the premises. jan13:tf

FOR SALE—A two-story Brick
Dwelling of 7 rooms, hall and vestibule, three years built, with Double Parlors, Dining Room and Kitchen on first floor; 4 Chambers on Second, and one third floor, with gas in every room; New shingle and Slate Roofs, and in good condition throughout. Lot 22½ by 90 feet.

Also, will be sold with the House, if desired, the Furniture, which is comparatively new. Possession given April 1st, 1866, or earlier if necessary. For further particulars inquire at 55 and 57 Fifth street.

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AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE FOR
SALE.—A double two-story Brick House, with back building containing 13 rooms and 2 finished attic, bath-room, water closets, furnace heating the whole house, marble mantles, all in fresh repair, occupying 50 feet front on Bidwell street, 100 feet deep to Sherman avenue, on the line of the horse cars, near Western avenue, on the line of the horse cars in Allegheny City.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1866.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Fire on Wood Street.

About noon to-day, fire was discovered in the basement of the large and elegant four-storied iron front building, No. 80 Wood street, between Fourth street and Diamond alley, occupied by Messrs. Kaufman, Oppenheimer & Co., (successors to Klee, Kaufman & Co.,) wholesale clothiers. The fire appeared to have caught from the furnace, in the rear of the basement, and had made considerable progress among a lot of empty boxes when discovered. The firemen were soon on the ground with their Steamers, and after a struggle of nearly an hour they succeeded in subduing the flames. The first floor of the clothing house was filled with a valuable stock of piece goods, and as the flames burst through the floor, and seized upon the counters, shelving, etc., it became necessary to apply the hose here, and between the fire and water the stock was very seriously damaged. The second story was filled with ready-made clothing of all kinds, but the damage here was confined mostly to that inflicted by smoke and steam, which pervaded the whole building. Messrs. Kaufman, Oppenheimer & Co. have an insurance upon their stock, but their loss will nevertheless be very heavy. The building is owned by Mr. B. L. Fahnestock, and is insured. The adjoining building (southwardly) is occupied by Messrs. B. L. Fahnestock & Co., wholesale druggists, and had the fire got into their house, it would have been a difficult matter to have saved either building, owing to the inflammable nature of the materials. The only damage sustained by Messrs. Fahnestock & Co., is that from water in the cellar. The buildings northwardly adjacent are those of Messrs. Kaufman, Oppenheimer & Co., are those of P. H. Laufman & Bro., hardware dealers, R. H. Palmer, bonnet and hat merchant, J. J. Gillespie, looking-glass manufacturer, and the Citizens' Bank. The block is one of the most valuable in the city, and it is fortunate that the fire was prevented from spreading.

The Criminal Court.

In the case of Joseph Moore, charged with assault and battery on oath of Mr. Gelton, the jury found a verdict "of guilty of assault," and the defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of fifteen dollars, and enter with his own recognizance in three hundred dollars to keep the peace.

The next case called was that of John Parker, charged with adultery, on oath of Martha M'Laughlin. The offense was alleged to have been committed with one Jane Hamilton, but the testimony was rather vague and uncertain. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, and that each party pay one half of the costs.

Bethiah Cheyney was arraigned for the larceny of $90, the property of Lenhardt Schneider. On trial.

A Barkeepers' Association.—The barkeepers of the two cities and surrounding boroughs are about to form an association for the protection and advancement of their interests. The first object to be attained is a reduction of the hours of labor, or an increase in the rate of compensation. They contend that they work longer hours than any other class of workmen, and that their compensation is not in proportion to the services rendered.

Summer Skating.—It is said that a company is being organized for the purpose of erecting a large building, the floor of which will be covered with glass, and will be used during the summer months by our youthful population for exercising themselves on parlor skates. Several sites for the building have been proposed, but a lot in Allegheny, near Bissell's foundry, will probably be selected. The arrangements have not yet been fully completed.

Singular Accident at a Church.—On Sunday evening last, at the Session of the Presbyterian Church at Titusville, was turning round the chandalier over the centre aisle, for the purpose of lighting the lamps, the rod by which it was suspended from the ceiling became screwed, and the chandelier came down with a crash to the floor. The carpet was badly saturated with oil and burned, but the fire was promptly smothered.

Religious Revivals.—We understand that interesting revival meetings are being held every evening, in the Second United Presbyterian Church, (Dr. James Prestley's,) Sixth street, and Third United Presbyterian Church, (Dr. J. G. Brown's,) Diamond street. Rev. J. R. Clark, D. D., will preach in Dr. Prestley's Church this evening at 7 o'clock.

Cross Suits.—Isaac Crown and Marks Crager preferred cross suits for assault and battery, before the Mayor, and the upshot of the matter was that both parties were held to bail for trial. When they get out of Court they will know something about the cost of "getting justice."

Horse Thief Arrested.—John Valentine, a horse thief, was arrested in Hollidaysburg, on Monday last, and lodged in jail. In June last he stole a horse from R. C. Gallagher, of Mifflintown, Juniata county, and had been "on the run" ever since.

Lennox, the Murderer.—It is said that John Lennox, charged with the murder of Robert Morrow, is shortly to be removed from the Washington county jail and brought to this city for safe keeping.

Public Documents.—Our thanks are due Hon. and Rev. R. A. Browne, D. D., Senator from Lawrence county, and Hon. James L. Graham, from this County, for valuable public documents.

Larceny.—Edward Jones, charged with the larceny of a box of cigars, and twenty-five books, valued at $11.50, the property of M. Riley, had a hearing before acting Mayor Owston, and was committed to jail for trial.

Assault and Battery.—Lewis Nabe had a hearing before the Mayor to-day, on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Christina Wild, and was held to bail for trial.

Not in Session.—The Grand Jury was compelled to adjourn at noon to-day, owing to the indisposition of John W. Riddell, Esq., the Assistant District Attorney.

Her Name.—Mrs. Wesley is the name of the woman who was injured last evening, on Smithfield street, by a runaway horse. She resided on Miltenberger's alley.

DIED.

SUTHERLAND—At 7 o'clock Thursday morning, March 8th, Mrs. MARIA SUTHERLAND, in the 45th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 35 Sixth street, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to proceed to Allegheny Cemetery.

CEMETERIES.

HILLDALE CEMETERY.—A rural and most picturesque place of sepulture, situate on the uplands, immediately north of Allegheny City, on the New Brighton Road. Persons wishing Select Burial Lots will apply at the Superintendent's office, at the Cemetery. Title Deeds, Permits and all other business will be attended to at the Drug Warehouse of the undersigned, corner of Federal and Lessock streets, Allegheny.

GEO. A. KELLY.
Secretary and Treasurer

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Oh! Nancy was the girl for me,

Her feet were very large:

The man who made her shoes was forced

To make an extra charge.

Or else was fain—'twas very small—

"Too small!" he said "to sell;"

Indeed, she was the girl for me,

Sweet Nancy Isabelle.

Nancy now Buys her Shoes at

GARDINER'S

CONCERT HALL SHOE STORE,

No. 60 Fifth St.,

Where she is not obliged to pay the extra charge,

BUT GETS THEM FOR

HALF THE PRICE

Asked by other dealers for the same article

Bargains All This Month.

mh8

CLAIM AGENTS.

BOUNTIES.—All Discharged Soldiers, or the Heirs of Deceased Soldiers, who enlisted in the first

3 Years Service,

And soldiers who were discharged from any other service without receiving their Government Bounties, are requested to call or send their address to

P. WALTER DAY,
Solicitor for Bounties, Pensions and Pay,
No. 102 FIFTH STREET, third door below the Cathedral. ja18

W. J. PATTERSON.....Notary Public
HALL PATTERSON.....Attorney at Law

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON, 144 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., Attorneys for Collecting Claims against the State and United States Governments, for BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND EXTRA PAY PENSIONS, &c. OFFICERS ACCOUNTS SETTLED AND CERTIFICATES OF NON-INDEBTEDNESS PROCURED.

REAL ESTATE.

COAL LAND FOR SALE—260 Acres and 8 perches on the Monongahela River; two veins above the river of 5 and 4 feet; three below the river, one of 10 to 12 feet; only 80 feet of railroad required to run the coal into boats. Every foot of this land from whose the coal commences contains coal. Persons wishing to purchase coal property are invited to examine the plan at our office. S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
No. 51 Market street.

ROBINSON, McCLEAN & CO., Bankers and Brokers,

No. 75 Fourth Street, Pittsburgh,

Dealers in all kinds of Government Securities, Gold and Silver, Uncurrent Bank Notes, Foreign and Domestic Exchange, etc., etc., etc.

Deposits received in Par Funds and Currency. Interest allowed on time deposits. Collections made in all parts of the United States on most favorable terms.

Orders executed with despatch for everything in the business at the Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh Brokers' Boards strictly on commission.

Draw on H. CLEWS & CO., New York, J. COOKE & CO., Philadelphia; Messrs. C. D. & T. H. PERKINS, Boston.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY, March 8, 1866.

Gold continues weak and unsettled, with a drooping tendency. The New York quotation at noon to-day was 131¾, which is the lowest point it has touched for some time. Government bonds are steady, with a continued fair demand in this market, but without material change. Bank shares in demand and firm, while Oil and Insurance stocks are dull, and there seems to be no inquiry whatever for the latter. Columbia is dull and weak, though there is not much pressing on the market.

—The national banks of the United States, or a portion of them, at least, have an executive committee, which is constantly looking after their interest. E. R. Judson, of Syracuse, is chairman of this organization. It is understood that the question of the taxation of shares in national banks has recently engaged the particular attention of this committee, and the test case which was taken from the Court of Appeals in New York to the Supreme Court of the United States, was selected by them, and placed in the hands of counsel. A decision in this case must be reached in a very short time.

—The banks of New York, in view of the measures in Congress to consolidate the public debt, and to effect a restoration of specie basis, have resolved that it is "an indispensable pre-requisite of such measures that a systematic plan be adopted for the regular redemption of national bank notes, as recommended both by the Secretary of the Treasury and the comptroller of the currency, and that without such a plan in effective operation, any movement towards the curtailment of the legal-tender issues will inevitably result in the substitution of a currency calculated to protract indefinitely existing financial difficulties, and to prevent the resumption payments both of the government and the people."

—Statistics at the Treasury Department show that the commonly received opinion that there is a balance of exports over imports in our foreign trade is without foundation. The official values of the exports are currency values, the values of the imports are gold values. For the three years, 1863, 1864 and 1865, the imports amount to $876,000,000 in gold, while the exports, valued officially in currency at $972,000,000, when reduced to a gold standard are $972,000,000, leaving, instead of an excess in our favor of $156,000,000, a deficit of $54,000,000. This is the true condition of our foreign trade, and probably explains the rapid flow of our government securities to Europe.

—The following shows the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending March 8, 1866: Total for the week, $78,453; previously reported, $4,326,099—total since January 1st, 1866, $4,401,552. The exports for same period 1865 were $4,099,914.

—The receipts from customs at the four principal ports of the Union from the 17th to 24th of February, 1866, were as follows: New York, $2,609,405 86; Boston, $432,358 83; Baltimore, $89,207 13, and Philadelphia, $72,429 82—total for the week, $3,203,501 64. The receipts from the 30th to 31st inst. were: New York, $1,918,-107 42. Philadelphia, $70,040 50. Baltimore, $18,850 97—total for the last two days of month, $2,000,998 89.

—The total circulation of the National banks on Saturday last amounted to $238,432,790. The Controller of the Currency states that:

Reports are every now and then being published of the charter of certain new national banks by the Controller of the Currency; while the fact is, that no National banks have been authorized for several months, but a number that were granted some six or eight months ago have been delayed by various causes from commencing business until the present time. Quite a number of State banks which applied for conversion, and filed their papers prior to the 1st of July, 1865, have not yet received their final certificate of authority for the reason that their outstanding State circulation is in excess of the amount allowed by law for National banks. The Controller only issues the certificate for them to commence business when their old circulation is reduced to 90 per cent of their capital.

CENTRAL LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March 8, 1866.

CATTLE—The receipts of cattle were remarkably light this week, and with a slight improvement in the demand, the market ruled decidedly firmer, and as compared with last week, prices have advanced from ½c to ¾c at a cent per pound. The attendance of buyers, however, was limited, yet the few that were here, appeared more anxious to buy than for several weeks past, and holders of good and prime cattle experienced no difficulty in obtaining an advance over the rates that have prevailed for some time past. Common and medium grades were also in better demand, and sold readily at a slight advance, and what last week were termed as "scalawags" found buyers this week at an improvement of fully half a cent per pound. The reaction in the market this week, may be attributed to the encouraging advices from New York, and very light supply, and it should be borne in mind, that the demand was not any larger than usual, and, as already stated, the number of buyers in attendance was below the usual average. Prime fat cattle, suitable for retailing in the Eastern markets, sold at from 6¾@7c, and although there were no sales, yet, we have no doubt, extra would have brought 7¼@7½. Common to medium cattle sold at from 5½ to 6¼, and scalawags at 5@5¼.

HOGS—The transactions in Hogs were again unusually light this week, the demand for shipment being very much restricted, yet, with light arrivals, prices are pretty well sustained ranging from 9½ to 10¾, gross, one extra bunch averaging 320 lbs, selling at 10¾.

SHEEP—Demand fair and market firm, and, under the influence of light arrivals, prices, as compared with last week, are a fraction higher. Prime to extra fat mutton Sheep may be quoted at 6¾@7¼c gross. Hewson & Co., of Philadelphia, bought a drove of extra Sheep, from Harrison Co., Ohio, at 9c per head—averaging 110 pounds.

SHIPMENTS OF STOCK DURING THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 8, 1866.

	Cattle.	Hogs	Sheep.
Philadelphia	92	180	—
New York	757	4860	—
Baltimore	119	190	—
Way Points	—	—	4350
Total	969	5230	4350

SHEEP SALES.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Avge.	Price.
Houston to Lyod		162	110	6 50
Coulidor to Detrich		170	106	6 25
Mercer to Detrich		477	107	6 10
Clark to Hesser		205	95	5 62
Thompson to Detrich		391	110	6 50
Hushhouser to Chryst		68	98	5 50
Smith to Hesser		180	96	6 25
Neff to Smith		310	87	9 cts per head
Campbell to Hesser		340	105	6.50 per head
Huffman to Hesser		150	98	6.50 per head
Fox to Hesser		162	98	6.50 per head

HOG SALES.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Avge.	Price.
Copeland to Hedges		88	280	10 00
Clark to Singer & Imhoff		80	175	9 00
Smith to Singer & Imhoff		75	180	9 50
Singer & Imhoff to Taber		166	180	9 75
Steele to Orr		106	198	9 62
Walker to Yoter		164	225	10 25
Snyder to Taber		210	215	10 25
Worrell to Gilchreist & Co		179	220	10 75
Pray to Gilchreist & Co		165	225	10 40
Walters to Taber		90	200	9 80
Aisdorf to Taber		120	200	10 25
Armstrong to Gilchreist		111	225	10 25
Braden to Ramsey		58	190	9 90
Christy to Leeds		110	220	10 25

SALES OF CATTLE.

Klemen to Hedges 26 head of good cattle, averaging 1280, at 7,00; Huff to Hedges 40 head, averaging 920, at 5,40; Huff to Hedges 18 head, averaging 1065, at 6¾; Huff to Hedges 16, averaging 1000, at 5,85.

Keester to Klemen 20 head of fairish cattle, averaging 975, at 5¾. Singer to Hashhouser 16, averging 1200, at 6. Hashhouser sold same bunch of cattle to Rothchilds & Co. at 6¼; Hedges to Berry 16, weighing 21,100, at 5,80; Lawrence to Rothchilds & Co. 20, weighing 18,600, at 5.

Huff to Berry 20 head, weighing 16,800, at 6,30—pretty good cattle.

Funk to Yeazell 47 head, weighing 38,468, at 5¾; Copelin to Hazlewood 50 good cattle, weighing 42,125, at 5¾.

Klemen to Smith 21 head, weighing 23,675, at 5½; Reis & Co. to Klemen 25 prime cattle, weighing 24,800, at 7,30.

Huff to Crawford 24 head of common steers, weighing 24,450, at 5; Huff to Foster 20, weighing 17,150, at 5, and Huff to Cassady 16 prime cattle, averaging 1360, at 7¼.

Review of the New York Grocery Market

(From the Commercial List, March 7.)

Coffee—The market of late has ruled quite dull for all descriptions, prime and choice qualities only being in much request, but these continue scarce. The sales are 465 bags Rio, per Electric, from Mamburg, at 19½c, in bond, 887 do, per Wayfarer, 20½c, duty paid; 765 do old, per Sc Cruzan, from second hands, 19½c, in bond, at gold, and 500 Jamaica, on terms not made public. The stock of Rio in the country is 24,678 bags here, 15,000 in New Orleans, 1,000 in Mobile, 3,000 in Savannah, 3,000 in Baltimore, and 4,000 in Philadelphia—total, 50,678 bags.

Sugar—Prevailing North winds have kept on a number of sugar cargoes now due, and the offerings have, consequently, been quite moderate, but the decline in gold has depressed the market, and we reduce our notations ⅛@¼ of a cent per lb, closing steadily at the reductions, say at 10¼@10½ cents for fair refining Cuba, 10¾@10¾c for good do; 11¼@11⅜c for fair to good grocery; 12¼@13½c for prime to choice do; 9@12 for molasses sugar in box, and 9@10c for the same in bags. Refined is held at about previous rates, but there is little doing, and prices are lower; we quote other than Stuart's hard, 16@17c; soft white, 15¾@15⅞; and yellow 13@14c.

Rice—is dull, and prices favor buyers. 100 bags good Rangoon sold at 9¾@9⅞, cash.

Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The following were the prices of mining stocks, bid in Boston to-day: Copper Falls, 25¾; Franklin, 39½; Hancock, 14½; Minnesota, 7¼; Quincy, 53¼; Bay State, 9¾; Boston Water Power, 24¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March 8, 1866.

There are no new characteristics in the produce markets worthy of special notice. In a jobbing way, business seems to be more active, but there is still an abundance of room for improvement, and while we can report a moderate retail demand for some of the leading commodities, round lot operation, are like angel's visits, few and far between.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet and unchanged. Oats dull with small sales from store at 44@46. Sale of 600 bush prime Ear Corn, on wharf, at 66; and 400 bush prime Penna. Rye at 73. Barley is dull and entirely nominal; last sales at 75 for spring, and 90 for Fall.

FLOUR—is steady with a fair local demand, at $8@8¼ for Spring Wheat; $8@8¼ for half Spring and half Winter; and $10@10½ for all Winter Wheat brands. Rye Flour dull at $7@7¾. Small sales of Corn Meal at 75 per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Sale of 6000 lbs Bulk Shoulders at 13. Bacon is quiet and unchanged at 14½ for Shoulders; 17 for Ribbed and 19 for Clear Sides, and 20c for sugar Cured Hams. Lard is dull at 18¾. Small sales of Mess Pork at $28½@29 per bbl.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is dull and neglected, with a supply largely in excess of the demand—small sales at 9½@9¾c. Timothy Seed is selling in a small way at $5,62½. Sale of 80 bush Flaxseed at $2,80.

BUTTER—Is in fair demand and steady but unchanged. Sale of 5 bbls very good Roll at 38, and 16 half bbls choice, in lots, at 40.

EGGS—Very irregular—sales being reported to-day at all the way from 25@30.

CHEESE—Sale of 50 lbs New York Goshen at 25. Common Ohio quoted at 20@21.

POTATOES—Sale of 7 cars reported on track at $2,10 per bush, and small sales from store at $1,15@1,20 per bush, and 63@65c per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales of 15 bbls prime New York Apples at 16; 10 bbls Peaches—halves—at 22, and 5 bbls quinces at 18.

ASHES—Sales of 10 tons common Soda Ash at 9c, and 4 tons Pearls at 12. Stock light, except what is in the hands of consumers.

LEATHER—Sale of 100 sides at 41c.

OIL—Sales of No. 1 Lard at $1,85@1,85.

ONIONS—Sale of 100 bush prime at $1.

HAY—Very dull, with a supply considerably in excess of the demand. Baled is selling at from $14 to $16 per ton.

SALT—Demand very light and market very dull, but prices have undergone no quotable change.

CRANBERRIES—Quiet and unchanged; quoted at $13 to $15 for common, and $20 to $22 for cultivated.

BEANS—Less active but unchanged—small sales at $1,75@2 per bush, as to quality.

SORGHUM—Sales in lots of 100 bbls, mostly to the trade, at an average of 70c.

HOMINY—Is selling at 8c to the trade, and 8¼@8½c in a small way.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE THURSDAY, March 8, 1866.

CRUDE—The Crude market was a little more active to-day, the transactions being somewhat larger in the aggregate than for several days past, but the trade, nevertheless, is dull and unsettled, and the tendency is still downward. The arrivals continue very light, and while the stock on hand at present is not large, the prospects of heavy arrivals within a very short time, together with the very unfavorable advices from the east, has a tendency to retard operations, and refiners, as a general thing, are still holding off for lower figures. The following sales were reported: 100 bbls at 16, bbls returned; 200 at 16; 85 at 16½; 300 at 15¾; 800, part to arrive, at 15. Private telegrams from Oil City report weather cold, and river falling and full of floating ice.

REFINED—The market for bonded oil continues dull and weak, with but little inquiry for either present or future delivery, and the tendency at present is downward. One of our largest operators sold 1000 bbls for April, 1000 for May, and 1000 for June, buyer's option, all at 44½, delivered in Philadelphia. Late in the afternoon the rise is rapidly becoming lost, and the markets very dull and panicky, and it is said that orders to buy for May, delivered in Philadelphia, at 44, were withdrawn. Free oil is dull and unchanged—small sales at 57@58. Messrs. Buffum, Kehew & Co. report sales of 35 bbls of their Sperm Lubricator at 81,30; 60 bbls No. 2 Lubricating at 60, and 140 bbls No. 1 do at 45.

NAPTHA AND RESIDUUM—There is no movement in either of these articles, and in the absence of sales, we omit quotations.

ARRIVALS—The arrivals of crude by the Allegheny river since our last report, were as follows:

Fisher & Bro	480	Jas. Wilkins	200
Owston, Wroe & Co	57	H. McKelvy	238
Total			891

PETROLEUM STOCKS IN NEW YORK

Special Dispatch to the Western Press.

NEW YORK, March 8, 1866.

The Petroleum Market was very active this morning, and there was a general improvement in prices. Excelsior sold freely, at 1,46. Palmer was in demand at 1,60@1,70; First National was in request at 42@43. The Gold Stocks were more active and firmer on the leading shares. The shares of the Excelsior Copper were in demand, and rose to 1,15 under brisk inquiry; Bennehoff Run, 15,80; Pithole Creek, 6,25; Oil Creek, 2,00; Bliven, 2,00.

New York Iron Market.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The recent arrival of some 1500 tons Scotch pig has rather depressed the market, but parcels ready for immediate delivery are scarce and wanted. With a fair inquiry, we notice sales of 400 tons Glengarnock, in lots, at $47@48; 83 Eglinton, $47, and 150 do Gartsherrie, $48, all ex-ship. American is very quiet, and the only sale is 500 tons No. 2 Glendon foundry, for forge purposes, at $45,50, at Elizabethport. We notice besides, 200 tons old rails, to arrive, on private terms, and a lot of mixed wrought and scrap, $52,50, cash. Bar from importers has not moved. From store, there is no change to note.

Philadelphia Iron Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—The movements in pig metal are of a limited character. Sales at $1@40 per ton for No. 1 Anthracite; $46 for No. 2, and $42@43 for forge, 4 months. Scotch Pig is in lower; was taken at a price. Refined Iron Blooms are quiet. We quote charcoal at $120@135 per ton. Manufactured iron continues quiet at former rates.

Philadelphia Coal Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—There is rather more doing in cloverseed, and 60@70 bush good and prime were taken at $6 to $6,50. Timothy is declined 50c per bush. Sales of 100 bushels prime at $3,87½. Flaxseed comes forward slowly, and commands $2,70@2,75.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Finance and Trade in New York.

STOCKS.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The stock market was erratic this afternoon on Erie, and cash stock, after being offered at ¾ per cent. premium early in the day, was offered flat before the close. After the one o'clock board Erie broke down to 83¾, and then rallied to 84¾. At the second, regular and last open boards the market was stronger on Michigan Southern and Rock Island, but the balance of the list was heavy and lower. Prominent bears have been covering largely, and many of the bulls have been guilty of spitting out on leading cliques. The following were the closing prices: New York Central 91¾; Erie 83½; Hudson River 108; Reading 97¾; Michigan Southern 74½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh 79½; Rock Island 100; Fort Wayne 84; Chicago and Northwestern 39¾; Toledo 107; Illinois Central 115½; Ohio and Mississippi 26¼; United States 5-20's 110; Missouri State 79; Tennessee 6's 89.

GOLD.

The market was rather stronger this afternoon and closed at 131¾. The borrowing rate for gold is 8 per cent. this afternoon, showing that the supply is becoming more scarce.

MONEY MARKET.

The market was perceptibly easier and lower at the close of bank hours, and offerings on the street were more liberal than for some time past. The rates for loans were 6@7 per cent., with an increase of business at the lower rate. There is more disposition to discount business paper, both at the banks and on the street. Prime names are done at 7@8 per cent., and good at 8½@10 per cent.

The Commercial says the gold market is still drooping, opening at 132, and closing at 132. Money was easier among private bankers yesterday evening, and balances were put out at six per cent. The rate this morning, however, is generally 7 per cent on stock collaterals, with the exception of Governments, which sold at six per cent. The banks are discounting more freely on prime paper; the rates are 7@8 per cent for good grades, 10@c; other grades, 10@15 per cent. The stock market exhibits considerable speculative interest. Erie is weak, and 1¾@ lower; 5-20's of 1862 are held on cash stock. Governments are quiet but firm, under an advance on 5-20's, in London, to 89¾@90. The decline in gold, however, prevents quotations going up. The advance shows the decline in the Bank of England's rate of discount to 7 per cent, and the reduction in the Banks of France and Prussia, have produced a general indisposition to buy foreign Exchange.

DRY GOODS.

At the Dry Goods Exchange the following report is made of Jobbers prices to-day: Brown Sheetings—Indian Head, 36 inch, 36c; 39 inch, 38c; Lonsdale, 36 inch, 36c; 39 inch, 38c; Lonsdale, 36 inch, 36c; 39 inch, 38c; Canoe, 36c. Prints—Sprague, 31c; American, 30c; Dunnell, 30c; Victory, 30½c; Wamsutta, 33c. Ginghams—Manchester, 30c; Pacific, 28c. Cambrics—Washington, 32c; Portland, 32c. Sheetings—Massapaqua, 40c; Lonsdale, 46c. Corset Jeans—Nantucket, 31½c; Saltens, 32c. Canton Flannels—Pemberton, 46c; Salmon Falls, 38c; Manchester, 36c. Tickings—Amoskeag, A 47½c; Kelleyville, B 38c; do. C 36c. Stripes—Whittenden, A 37½c; Uncasville, 30c. Denims—Manchester, 39c; Massachusetts, 35c. Flour Bleached Shirtings, Duplex Elliptic, 30 to 32 Hoops, 87½c to 1,05; Empress Trail, 1,35; S. T. A. T. Myers, I. X. L. in good demand for Narrow Tapes.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Money steady at 6@7 per cent. Sterling dull, at 108½@109. Gold irregular, unsettled and lower, opening at 132¾, declining to 131¾, and closing at 131¾. Government stocks quiet and steady. Stocks weak; United States Sixes, Five-twenty coupons of '62, 103½; United States Five-Forty coupons, 99½; Seven-Thirties, 1st series, 106; Seven-Thirties, 2d series, 99¾; United States Sixes One Year Certificates, new issue, 99. Missouri Sixes, 79½; North Carolina Sixes, 62; Virginia Sixes, 60; New York Central, 91½; Erie, 84; Hudson River, 108; Reading, 98; Michigan Southern, 74½; Michigan Southern preferred, 86½; Rock Island, 100½; Fort Wayne, 84½; Toledo and Wabash, 31½.

Chicago Market.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Board of Trade.

CHICAGO, March 8.—Flour—Quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Spring, quiet and unchanged. Wheat Street at $1,35 for No. 1 Spring. Corn steady at 80@80¾c for rejected. Oats steady at 39@40 for No. 1. Mess Pork lower, $28,50. Bulk Shoulders 10½c. Lard firm at 17½.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Day Express	2:30 a m	Mail	1:20 a m
Cincinnati Express	7:30 a m	Fast Line	2:40 a m
Cincinnati Express	8:50 a m	Fast Wall Accom	5:25 a m
Mail	11:40 a m	1st Penn Accom	7:55 a m
Mail & Express	3:55 p m	1st Wall Accom	8:30 a m
Johnstown Accom	4:15 p m	Johnstown Accom	10:05 a m
Fast Line	10:00 p m	Pitts & Erie Mail	12:35 p m
2d Wall Accom	6:30 p m	Baltimore Express	1:25 p m
2d " "	10:45 a m	3d Wall Accom	1:50 p m
3d " "	6:05 p m	Phila Express	2:05 p m
1st Penn Accom	10:20 p m	2d Penn Accom	6:25 p m
3d " "	3:00 p m	Altoona Accom	
		& Emigt Train	01:50 p m

The church train' eaves Wylie' Station every Sunday at 9:05 a m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 3:50 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Fast Line	2:30 a m	Fast Line	1:20 a m
Mail	8:00 a m	Mail	1:35 p m
Express	20 p m	Express	12:35 a m
Steubenville Accommodation	p m	Steubenville Accommodation	10:10 a m

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	a m	Express	2:05 a m
Express	3:30 p m	Express	8:15 p m
Express	3:30 p m	Express	3:25 a m
Mail	7:15 a m	Mail	6:15 p m

Wheeling Expr's 5:05 p m

New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny depot at 9 a. m., 11:50 a. m., 4:20 p. m., and 5:40 p. m.

Rochester, 2:15 p. m.: New Castle, 3:50 p. m.; Economy, 10:30 p. m.: Wellsville, 3:50 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	2:22 a m	Express	3:55 p m
Express	2:30 p m	Express	11:30 p m
Mail	6:20 a m	Express	2:20 a m

Steubenville Accommodation leaves Allegheny at 5 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:15 a m	Mail	6:05 p m
Express	3:15 p m	Express	10:25 a m
1st McKeesport	11:00 a m	1st McKeesport	6:50 a m
2d "	6:15 a m	2d "	2:05 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	6:45 a m	Express	11:50 a m
Express	3:15 p m	Mail	6:10 p m
Accommodation	1:40 p m	Accommodation	9:00 a m

Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, to Oil City and Franklin.

Departs.		Arrives.	
No. 40 Express	7:40 p m	No. 27 Express	6:35 a m

Via. Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and Beaver Valley.

Brownsville Boat—Grand and Water Sts.

Arrives.		Departs.	
m	4:00 p m	8:00 a m	6:00 p m

Harmony Stage, St. Clair St.

Arrives.		Departs.	
9½ p. m.		6½ a. m.	

Butler Stage—No. 3 St. Clair Street.

Arrives.		Departs.	
9½ p. m.		6½ a. m.	

Washington Stage—Hare's Hotel

Arrives.		Departs.	
2½ p. m.		6:00 a. m.	

EXCELSIOR OMNIBUS & LIVERY STABLE,

410 PENN STREET.

JAMES DAIN & SON, Proprietors.

OMNIBUSSES AND CARRIAGES furnished for all occasions. Also, Carriages for Funerals, Weddings and Parties, at short notice and reasonable rates. STABLE OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. no7:lyd

STEAMBOATS.

1866. 1866.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

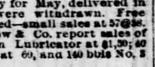
MONONGAHELA RIVER,

Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva,

UNION LINE,

PACKET COMP'Y,

Will run three daily side-wheel steamers between Pittsburgh, Monongahela City, Brownsville, Rice's Landing, Greensboro, Geneva and the Dunkard Oil Regions. This line is composed of the following steamers:



FAYETTE.....CAPT. S. C. SPEERS.
TELEGRAPH.....CAPT. D. BUGHER.
FRANKLIN.....CAPT. E. W. CARNEY.
GALLATIN.....CAPT. BAYARD.

These packets will leave Pittsburgh daily at 8 a. m., and 6 p. m. except Sunday, when the departure will be at 6 p. m. only.

The through packet for the Oil Regions will leave Pittsburgh daily at 6 p. m.: Brownsville daily at 5 a. m.

RETURNING—Leaves Brownsville for Pittsburgh daily at 7 a. m. and 5 p. m.

Leaves Greensboro and Geneva at 12 o'clock: Rice's Landing at 2 p. m.

Leaves Monongahela City at 3 o'clock.

Each line is composed of first-class side-wheel steamers, built expressly for the trade. They will be commanded by officers of long experience, who will pay particular attention to the wants and comfort of passengers. The boats will leave promptly at the hour advertised

Freights Received at all Hours.

For further particulars, enquire of
WILLIAM REDFORD, Agent,
At the Wharf-Boat, foot of Grant st., Pittsburgh.
L. COLVIN, Agent,
Brownsville, Pa.

1866. 1866.

SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT

COMBINED.

PITTSBURGH, WHEELING, MARIETTA & PARKERSBURG

DAILY PACKET LINE.

Comprising the following first-class Passenger Steamers:

Steamer BAYARD; Geo. D. Moore, Master.
Steamer LENI LEOTI; Jas. Hamilton, Master.
Steamer FOREST CITY; Jno. Reardon, Master.

DOWN TRIP—STEAMER BAYARD.

Leaves Pittsburgh every Monday and Thursday, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

Leaves Wheeling every Monday and Thursday, at 9:30 p. m.

STEAMER LENI LEOTI

Leaves Pittsburgh every Tuesday and Friday, at 12:00 m.

Leaves Wheeling every Tuesday and Friday, at 9:30 p. m.

STEAMER FOREST CITY

Leaves Pittsburgh every Wednesday and Saturday, at 11 a. m.

Leaves Wheeling every Wednesday and Saturday, at 9:30 p. m.

UP TRIP—STEAMER FOREST CITY

Leaves Parkersburg every Monday and Thursday at 7 p. m.

Leaves Wheeling every Tuesday and Friday, at 7 a. m.

STEAMER BAYARD

Leaves Parkersburg every Tuesday and Friday, at 2 p. m.

Leaves Wheeling every Wednesday and Saturday, at 7 a. m.

STEAMER LENI LEOTI.

Leaves Parkersburg every Wednesday and Saturday, at 2 p. m.

Leaves Wheeling every Thursday and Sunday, at 7 a. m.

☞ Connections going down are made at Wheeling and Bellair with the Cleveland and Pittsburgh train, which leaves Pittsburgh at 5:05 p. m., and Cleveland at 2:20 a. m. Also, with trains for Baltimore, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, which leaves Chicago at 10 p. m.; and at Marietta with Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, and with Packets for points on the Muskingum River; and at Parkersburg with early trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and with Daily Line Steamers for Pomeroy, Gallipolis, Ironton, Portsmouth, Maysville and Cincinnati.

☞ On up trip, connections are made at Bellair with Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, 6:30 a. m. train, by which passengers arrive at Cleveland at 10 p. m., and at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. next morning.

JAS. COLLINS